

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS' AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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the Communist International,
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GRILL BURNS AS TOOL OF OIL GANG

Notorious Judge Orders Strikers off Streets

10 MORE BOSSES YIELD, STUDENTS ON PICKET LINE, AS STRIKE SHOWS NEW PEP

Judge Denis Sullivan's injunction failed to prove itself the paralyzing blight that the bosses' association expected, for the strike was going along with increased vigor as the day closed yesterday and Vice President Meyer Perlstein, in charge of the strike, announced that ten more manufacturers had settled with the union and granted the 40-hour week, increased wages, maintenance of unemployed and all the other demands of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Nearly 200 workers are involved in this victory making more than 400 in all who have gained their ends since the strike started—15 shops having previously settled—and at this rate officials expect that the bitter end bosses will find the pressure becoming too strong for them to endure.

ZINOVIEV SEES JAP AND GERMAN VICTORIES SOON

Hails Communist Work in America

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, March 4.—In a Pravda article that glows with confidence for the future of the world revolutionary movement Zinoviev hails the progress of the American Communist movement and declares that Japan is likely soon to be the scene of a great revolutionary uprising. He sees Communism triumphing in Germany in the near future.

The famous Communist leader directs attention to England as an enormously important factor in the world movement. When Communism gains sufficiently in England, he said, the workers in the suppressed East will free themselves.

Zinoviev says the centre of the international Communist organization can be transferred from Moscow to a more industrialized country after the first decisive victory over the European bourgeoisie.

The principal aims of the Communist International for the next five years, as outlined by Zinoviev, are as follows:

1. To strive in the nearest future for a proletarian revolution in Germany, in which the Communists of Russia, Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and France should be ready to aid.
2. The creation of a strong Communist party in England.
3. All-around help to American and Japanese Communists.
4. Assistance to the Polish party.
5. Assistance to the Bulgarian Communists, where the events of 1923 are only preliminary to the general Balkan struggle.
6. More and still more attention to the East.
7. The attraction of a majority of the workers to the ranks of the international, and those countries in which communism already is strong must prepare to direct the struggle.
8. Where the organization is complete it must organize into real Communist parties.
9. To improve the relations between workers and peasants.
10. Give attention to the problems of national minorities and colonial questions.
11. More attention to the Young Communist movement.
12. Full support of the "Red" trade union.
13. The proposition of a united front of all the Internationals.
14. The consolidation of international discipline and order, saying: "Our policy may be directed a very short time from Moscow and afterward transferred to another central country with a greater percentage of the proletariat after our first decisive victory over the European bourgeoisie."
15. To assist the first proletarian State, Russia.

Bill Posters Win Strike.

SEATTLE, Mar. 4.—Pacific coast bill posters have won their strike against the Foster-Kleiser Co. for \$1 an hour and time and a half for overtime.

Spreads To Evanston.

The strike spreads today to Evanston where a headquarters will be opened today or tomorrow. There are several hundred garment workers in small shops in Evanston.

"Injunctions Make No Dresses." Virtual admission of the futility and illegality of the Sullivan injunctions were made yesterday by the failure of police to arrest any unionists for violation of the writ. The five workers arrested on Milwaukee avenue, the three on Roosevelt Road, nine on S. Market street by the police were released by the socialist strikebreaking crew of State's Attorney Crowe, were all held on disorderly conduct charges—as pickets.

"Injunctions make no dresses," is the phrase which ripples along among the strikers in the dressmaking zones.

Students Picket. Four students from the Women's Trade Union League Training School and the University of Chicago, went on the picket-line yesterday, aroused by the high handed action of Judge Denis Sullivan and did yeoman's service in the drizzle.

The issue making the same dramatic appeal as did the famous New York garment strike of 1913, which brought dozens of pickets from women's organizations. One of the volunteer student pickets is a Chicago girl: Lulu Montgomery comes from Wheeling, W. Va., Alexia Smith, from Baltimore, May Bellock and Celia Chanowitz from New York City.

Challenge to Federation. Unionists attention is now riveted on the Chicago Federation of Labor which promised the strikers last Sunday to give them every possible support. The Federation came thru in the Amalgamated strike of 1919 which unionized the men's clothing industry in spite of hundreds of arrests.

Crowe Aids Weis. The special strikebreaking police force attached to State's Attorney Crowe's office raided the strikers' line near the factory of the Weiss company, his friends, on West Adams street, and arrested four girls, handling them roughly as they led them to the South Clark street police station.

"Why don't you use that injunction?" someone called out as the girls were being taken away.

The girls are Tillie Bransky, Esther Friedman, Anna Feldman and Rose Prints. They were bailed out by the union, at \$400 each and will be arraigned in South Clark street court today.

Arrested by Police. Those arrested by the police are Sophie Altshuler, Dora Sever and (Continued on page 3)

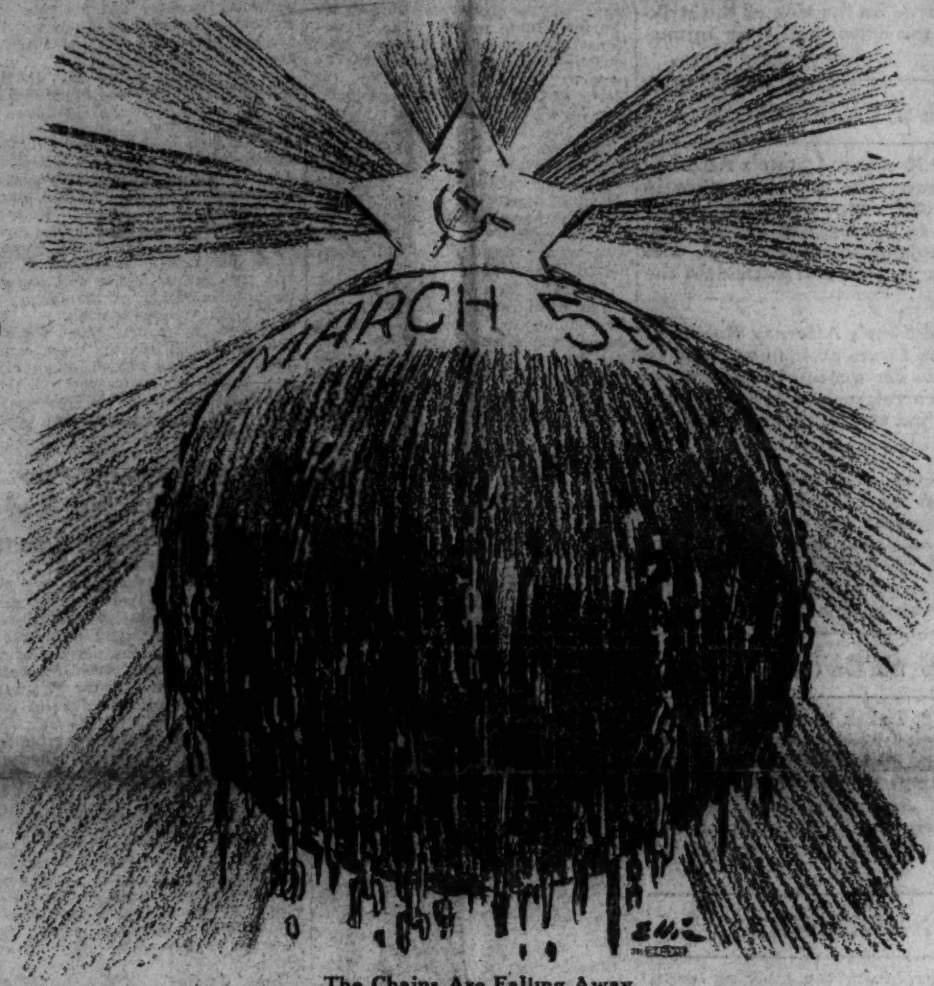
EXPECT UNION LABOR
PROBERS OF CROWE
TO BE NAMED TODAY

The executive committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting today will act on the mandate of the federation requiring the appointment of a special investigating committee to probe the strike breaking work of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, during the present garment strike.

It is expected that the probe committee will be announced immediately after the executive committee's session.

The federation's meeting last Sunday not only ordered the appointment of a probe committee but pledged its full support to the strikers.

A NEW DAY IS DAWNING



Forward Under Banner of the Communist International

THE Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Communist International should be a day of rejoicing to the workers of the whole world.

The Communist International came into the world as the new rallying centre of the revolutionary workers fighting against capitalism in the hour of betrayal by the Second International and the parties of which it was composed.

During the past five years the Communist International has grown from the small group of men assembled in the Kremlin on March 5th, 1919, and their few tens of thousands of followers to an organization which has won loyalty and devotion of millions of workers.

Today the Communist International has its sections in practically every country in the world. Wherever there are men and women who fight against the exploitation and oppression of capitalism; there are the supporters of the Communist International.

On this Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Communist International, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party believes that it should make clear to those workers who do not know what the Communist International is, what it stands for and the ends it is seeking to achieve.

The Communist International declares that we are living in the period of the disintegration of the capitalist system of production. Conflicting forces within the capitalist system are destroying it. These forces expressed themselves in the World War, which was a direct outgrowth of the imperialist capitalist development. During the war the capitalist system generated new forces of destruction which are undermining the whole economic foundation of capitalist society.

The disintegration of capitalism is apparent in every European country. All the efforts of the statesmen and economists of capitalist Europe have been unable to restore capitalist production in Europe to the conditions of 1914. While there is an ebb and flow of capitalism the dominating tendency is downward to the disintegration of the entire capitalist system of production.

The forces which are bringing the downfall of capitalism in Europe are apparent in the United States. Since the war this country has experienced one bitter period of hard times and unemployment and in spite of all that the capitalist can do our system of production stands trembling on the brink of another period of breakdown.

This period of decay and destruction of the capitalist system, which may extend over decades of time, will bring upon the workers everywhere unheard of suffering. Already in Germany millions of people are starving because of the conditions created by the disintegration of capitalism. In England unemployment of close to a million workers has been chronic since the end of the war because of the same causes. The conditions in other capitalist countries is only a difference of degrees. The same forces of disintegration are at work and threaten to bring the same conditions everywhere.

There is only one way in which the workers of the world can save themselves from all the misery, suffering and bloodshed which the dying capitalist order brings into the world, the Communist International declares. They must organize their strength. They must enter into a struggle against the capitalists and their government. They must wrench control of the

WORLD'S WORKERS CHEER FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL

Today is the Fifth Anniversary of the Communist International, celebrated by the awakening working masses in all lands. On this day all enlightened workers should render some service to the International Communist movement. It isn't enough to merely attend the great anniversary mass meetings. Workers should also get subscriptions for the party press. Get new readers for the DAILY WORKER. Get other workers to read this issue of your paper. Do something worth while TODAY in the struggle for your own emancipation.

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hands of the capitalists and use that power to build a new social order.

The workers cannot establish their rule thru the organs of the capitalist government. They must create in the struggle against capitalism their own organs of the government—the Soviets. It is thru the Soviets and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat that the workers will mobilize their power and create the means of establishing Communism in the place of the dying capitalist order.

For all the workers of the world who enter the struggle against the decaying capitalist order the Communist International is the rallying point, the source of guidance and leadership.

The Communist International stands as the uncompromising enemy of the whole capitalist order, guiding and directing the struggles of the workers of every country to the goal of establishing their own rule in order to save themselves from the misery and suffering which capitalism brings upon them.

The Workers Party of America, on this Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Communist International renounces its declaration of acceptance of the leadership of the Communist International in the struggle against American capitalism.

HAIL TO THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, THE LEADER OF THE WORLD REVOLUTION!
HAIL TO THE WORLD REVOLUTION AND THE RULE OF THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Central Executive Committee
Workers Party of America
C. E. RUTENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

Earthquake Does Much Damage to Costa Rica Town

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Mar. 4.—Scores of houses and buildings were damaged by the series of earthquakes which began here at 4:09 a. m. today and continued with lessening intensity at this hour. The casualties resulting from the tremors are at present unknown.

DETECTIVE GAVE U. S. CODE TO TEAPOTTERS FOR PALM BEACH-WASHINGTON USE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, MARCH 4.—Mrs. Jessie Duckstein, wife of E. B. McLean's private secretary, today told the Walsh investigating committee that William J. Burns furnished her with the Justice Department code which was used in transmitting telegrams to McLean at Palm Beach. Mrs. Duckstein said she is a special agent of the Department of Justice.

New Sensations Are Unearthed

Swinging thru a wide range of drama and thrills, the Senate Oil Committee today produced new sensations and new insight into affairs of officials and departments connected with the government.

Witnesses ranged from Mrs. Duckstein, first woman to appear in the investigation, who told of Burns giving her a Department of Justice code, to dapper Burns himself and Francis H. McAdoo, son of William G. McAdoo, democratic presidential aspirant.

But first Senator Walsh, chief investigator, stating he knew efforts had been on foot for more than a month to bring out testimony damaging to him, so as to hurt the investigation, himself revealed correspondence with E. L. Doheny, regarding a suggestion that they become associated in Montana oil operations.

Walsh's correspondence showed that, while he had passed the suggestion to Doheny, he rejected overtures from the oil magnate inviting him or his brother John to join Doheny in the proposed Montana enterprise. Walsh explained that because of his position as a senator he would not enter any business involving receipt of favors from the government, such as oil leases. The letters and telegrams concluded with family greetings.

Burns Warns McLean. Then a slight, pretty woman in a blue poke-bonnet, Mrs. Jessie Duckstein, told how at the request of William J. Burns, head of the government's secret service, she had notified her husband, secretary to E. B. McLean, that McLean's connection with the Department of Justice was being investigated. Burns, she said, gave her the department's secret code and told her to use it in sending the message. This was her explanation of the coded "Mary" telegram which the committee found among messages sent to McLean's party at Palm Beach.

Mrs. Duckstein said the message had been garbled in decoding and its meaning changed. Burns then took the stand and admitted he had suggested to Mrs. Duckstein that she send the tip to McLean thru her husband. He did so, Burns said, as a hint to McLean to resign and save Attorney-General Daugherty embarrassment.

"Dollar A Year Man." McLean, however, is still on the department's rolls as a "Dollar a Year Man," he said. Burns also admitted the supposedly obsolete code used in telegrams between McLean and his employees was still in use by department of justice agents and that McLean had a copy of the code book.

"Has McLean resigned?" Dill asked. "No he has not." "In the light of the fact that evidence here shows McLean clearly committed perjury, why hasn't he been fired?" Dill asked. "I don't know."

"Who has the power to fire him?" "The attorney-general." "But how can you commend your force to this committee when you have a man there who lied to the committee?" "Oh, he's just a dollar a year man. He doesn't amount to anything."

"When did you first get the idea there was corruption in this matter?" "When Doheny testified. That's the first information I had." Burns was then dismissed from the stand.

Francis H. McAdoo was next. He testified that in 1919 the firm of which his father and himself were members, was retained by Mr. McLean, who "was having a controversy with the trustee of his father's estate."

"Why were you again retained in January, 1923?" "For no particular reason. Mr. McLean just asked me if I cared to resume the relation."

The Hush-Up Gang At Work (Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 4.—Powerful influences are already at work seeking to intimidate and "hush up" prospective witnesses in the senate investigation of Attorney-General Daugherty's administration of the department of justice, it was disclosed here today.

At the same time, a plot to discredit Senator Thomas J. Walsh, who opened up the oil scandal, was revealed. Scores of investigators have been digging up every detail of Walsh's past life and have been prying into the affairs of members of his family.

Walsh's friends see in this a plan to discredit him so, as to force him to drop the oil investigation, or to destroy the weight of his disclosures. Wheeler Announces Secrecy. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, in whose hands the direction of the Daugherty inquiry has been placed by the investigating committee, today made known the efforts to hush up witnesses in that investigation when he announced that from now every move of the committee would be veiled in deepest secrecy.

"We've already had efforts have been made to hush up certain witnesses," Wheeler said. "I am fearful that efforts will be made to keep them from testifying. Because of this, the committee cannot reveal any of the 'leads' on which it is working, nor make public the names of witnesses it has subpoenaed."

Translate More Telegrams. Among the code telegrams was one hitherto not disclosed, sent from Los Angeles by "J. A. Y." to E. L. Doheny, in Washington, after he had testified before the committee. The committee will seek to determine authorship of this message. W. F. Friedman, war department (Continued on page 5.)

GRILL BURNS AS TOOL OF TEAPOT OIL GANGSTERS

Palm Beach Wires in Government Code

(Continued from page 1.)
code expert, who deciphered the messages, read them when the committee this morning resumed its hearings. Here are the decoded messages, which hitherto have not been revealed. The contents of others already have been decoded and printed.

"January 8, 1924.
"John F. Major, care Washington Post, Washington, D. C.

Here's a hypothetical question. This is a hypothetical question. John Doe draws a check for \$10,000. On the back of the check is written endorsement as follows: 'John Doe for purchase of house.' Does bank simply keep a record of the amount of cash drawn or does it keep a record of explanation written on back of check?"

(Unsigned)
"January 23, 1924, 4:37 P. M.
"Los Angeles, Calif.

"E. L. Doherty, Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, 620 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

"Compliment you on able presentation Washington. Have heard many complimentary remarks and no unfavorable criticism. Cannot resist informing you my opinion that it would be a mistake to offer back base and an act that could be enjoined by any stockholder. Am perfectly (word missing) that when present hysteria is over and if matter is weighed in any court proceedings, that you will be thoroughly vindicated and sentence unfinished."

"The company cannot legally be made to suffer for the act of any official acting unofficially. Everyone here would be pleased to help lift the burden off your shoulders. Hope that your realization of the equity the contract will give you aid and comfort at a time when politics seems to be the master."

(Signed) "J. A. Y."
The Doherty telegram was sent two days after Doherty revealed to the committee that he had loaned Former Secretary of the Interior Fall \$100,000.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh at this juncture read to the committee the correspondence he had with Doherty regarding a proposal that they become associated in a business venture in December, 1923.

Investigate Secret Intrigues.
Secret intrigues to keep E. B. McLean off the witness stand in the oil inquiry will have a further airing today before the senate oil committee.

McLean of the one step nearer the full inside story of the purpose of these intrigues when it called Wm. J. Burns, head of the Department of Justice Secret Service, to explain how McLean got possession of a code formerly used by justice agents. Burns also was to be asked whether he sent word to McLean at Palm Beach that he was being investigated by the department.

The committee is interested in McLean's code messages and his unusual efforts to avoid testifying because it believes this indicates that he knows more about the oil scandal than he has told. McLean himself will be put on the stand later in the week and will be asked point blank why he tried so hard to keep out of the inquiry. All he has told about so far is a "loan" of \$100,000 to Albert B. Fall, in the form of checks, which both McLean and Fall said, were never cashed. If that was McLean's only part in the matter he hardly would have expended such efforts to keep from telling about it, senators believe.

They do not disguise the fact that they do not completely believe the story of the \$100,000 loan. Furthermore, information has been given committee members indicating that Fall did not use the \$100,000 given him by Doherty to buy the New Mexico ranch where he now lives. They want to see if McLean can throw some further light on this.

Poisonous Painting Machine Protested by Workers in N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Employees of the City Destructive plant here are working with spray painting machines without any protection from the fumes. The destructive plant destroys fumes collected by the city garbage forces. Both the workers who use the paint spray guns and the other employees of the place are in constant danger of serious diseases from the use of the spray guns.

The Workers' Health Bureau has protested against the practice to the Board of Health.

Coming! The Teapot Special!

The DAILY WORKER announces it will issue a Special Teapot Edition, dated Monday, March 17th. This will be the first attempt on a large scale to get the real meaning of the oil scandal before the American working class. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this issue should be distributed. Party members and sympathizers, alike, must join in this effort.

This special edition of the DAILY WORKER will contain articles analyzing the investigation that is taking place in Washington. The facts will be marshalled in orderly array, so that all labor will clearly understand the meaning of this far-reaching political explosion. There will be amazing cartoons and sketches by Robert Minor, Fred Ellis and our other artists. This edition will be the biggest effort we have yet put forth. Send in your orders today for this special issue to THE DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Who Owns the Streets?

YESTERDAY Judge Denis E. Sullivan on the request of attorneys for the Dress Manufacturers' Association of Chicago, granted an injunction which prohibits the dress makers who are now on strike for better working conditions from using the streets of the city to peacefully picket the factories whose owners have refused them decent working conditions.

The DAILY WORKER believes that in issuing this injunction Judge Sullivan and the Master Class of Chicago have issued a challenge to the labor movement of this city which strikes at the vitals of trade unionism.

To surrender to this abuse of the courts in behalf of the clothing manufacturers is to surrender the right to strike.

The DAILY WORKER calls upon the striking garment workers to continue the fight in face of the injunction.

The DAILY WORKER believes they should fight on until victory is theirs.

The DAILY WORKER further states that it is the plain duty of the Chicago labor movement to at once go into action and throw all its forces into the battle on the side of the striking garment workers and against the bosses and their injunction judges.

WHO OWNS THE STREETS?

Yesterday the DAILY WORKER charged State's Attorney Crowe with illegally using the powers of a public office in behalf of the dress manufacturers of Chicago and with having ordered his detectives and police to protect the professional slugs recruited from the cesspools of the underworld, who are engaged by the clothing bosses to beat and intimidate the striking workers.

The DAILY WORKER charged State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe with using his office and the forces at his command to make the streets of the city unsafe for peaceful workers engaged in the legitimate task of peaceful picketing, while murderers, panderers and robbers roamed the highways and committed crime with impunity.

The DAILY WORKER, however, did not believe that State's Attorney Crowe would go so far in his desperate effort to smash the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as to forbid the use of the streets to citizens having no connection with the strike and furthermore to have them arrested, thrown into jail and held as prisoners in the factories of the scab manufacturers while waiting for a patrol wagon.

WHO OWNS THE STREETS?

The arrest of Thomas Holland, Labor Manager for Hart Schaffner and Marx, and of Attorney Martin S. Gordon, disinterested citizens who happened to be in the vicinity of the factories which Mr. Crowe's hirelings are guarding together with the injunctions issued by Judge Sullivan, indicate that the officials of Cook County from the judges on the bench to the police on the streets are in a conspiracy against the workers.

WHO OWNS THE STREETS?

"Injunction" Denis Sullivan prohibits the striking dress makers from picketing the shops owned by the clothing bosses of Chicago.

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe uses his office to arrest strikers, protect slugs, drive citizens off the streets in the vicinity of the dress factories and arrest people who do not move quickly enough.

WHO OWNS THE STREETS?

The DAILY WORKER wants to know whether Judge Denis Sullivan, State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe and the dress manufacturers own the streets of Chicago or whether the workers have a right to walk on those streets.

The DAILY WORKER warns the entire organized labor movement of Chicago and the working class in general that unless they take action to stop this unwarranted abuse of power on the part of the elected officials of Cook County, the usefulness of labor unions to the working class will be seriously impaired.

The DAILY WORKER urges the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor to proceed speedily to the task of organizing the committee of fifteen which he was instructed to form last Sunday by the Chicago Federation of Labor and bring such pressure to bear on the state's attorney and all the other satellites of the capitalist class of Chicago that they will realize that labor cannot be crucified with impunity.

The DAILY WORKER also declares that the action of the officials of this county who were elected by the votes of the workers is another argument in favor of a labor party and another damning indictment of the non-partisan policy which has placed the enemies of labor in office in Chicago on the tickets of both Democratic and Republican parties.

DENIS SULLIVAN OBEYS ORDERS OF GARMENT BOSSES

Grants Writs Without Hearing Workers

Injunctions written by Dudley Taylor, infamous anti-labor lawyer, and Leo LeBosky, attorney for the dress manufacturers, were issued by the nation's labor baiting judge, Denis Sullivan, before he had heard the defense of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, against whom the injunctions were issued.

One injunction petition was brought by the Chicago Dress and Skirt Manufacturers' Association thru Leo LeBosky and the other came from five firms represented by Dudley Taylor. Peter Sissman represented the union.

The injunctions prohibit the union and its members from "picketing or maintaining any picket line at or near any of the buildings" of the firms who applied for the restraining orders. The injunctions also prohibit the union from picketing "along the routes used by persons in going to or from the places of business of the complainants," which means the streets where the shops are located.

The second count of the injunction prohibits the union or its members from "watching, following, stopping, assaulting, beating, threatening, menacing, intimidating, harassing, molesting, or interfering with anyone employed by" the firms named in the injunctions.

Talking To Scabs Forbidden.
The third count of the injunction forbids anyone connected with the union from "calling upon or talking to any of the employees of the complainants and from calling upon or talking to any member of the family of such employees."

The fourth and fifth counts of the injunction forbid anyone from "soliciting or inducing any person employed by any of the complainants to quit such employment."

Deaf Ear To Labor.
Peter Sissman for the union asked that the injunctions be not issued until the court heard labor's side as well as the employers'. Dudley Taylor and Leo LeBosky demanded the injunctions be issued at once. The judge asked if the union was interfering with the firm applying for the injunctions. Sissman said that since the union had called a strike and the strike had been effective he supposed that the firms asking the injunction would say the strike was interfering with them.

The judge then said that he would sign the injunction at once. Sissman asked that the injunctions which had been written by Taylor and LeBosky be changed so read that a single person be permitted to picket the shops. The judge denied the request on the ground that in the state of Illinois all picketing is illegal.

Blow At Unionism.
Sissman then asked that the fifth count of the injunction be stricken on the grounds that it would be impossible to hold meetings and make talks on trade unionism without being in contempt of court. This was also denied and the motion of the defense to dissolve the injunctions was put on the contested motion calendar. This means that it may be weeks before the union will have a chance to reply to the charges put forth in the affidavits on which the injunctions were issued.

The firms for whom the injunction was obtained by Taylor are: Grace-line Dress Co., Singer and Nudel-man, Inc., Goldrich Franklin Co., University Frock, Inc., and Elias Mann.

Your Union Meeting

First Wednesday, March 5th, 1924

- | No. | Name of Local and Place of Meeting. |
|--|--|
| 28 | Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1544 N. Robey St. |
| 179 | B. & S. Stone Derrick, 181 W. Washington St. |
| 181 | Belt Line Federation, 424 and Halsted. |
| 18 | Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd., Lansing. |
| 21 | Carpenters, Western and Lexington. |
| 20 | Carpenters, 54 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 250 | Carpenters, Backer's Hall, Lake Forest. |
| 442 | Carpenters, 186 W. Washington St. |
| 1693 | Carpenters, 805 S. State St. |
| 1784 | Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. |
| 2253 | Grace St. Irving 7597. |
| 1922 | Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St. |
| 2233 | Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| Carvers (Wood), 1415 N. California. | |
| Conductors (R. R.), 117 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m. | |
| 799 | Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave. |
| 85 | Engineers, 301 N. Michigan Ave. |
| 47 | Firemen and Engineemen, 7439 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m. |
| 47 | Firemen and Engineemen, 814 W. Harrison St. |
| 10 | Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont. |
| 6 | Ladies' Garment Workers, 315 W. Van Buren St. |
| 346 | Machinists, 815 W. 55th St. |
| 378 | Machinists, 2802 W. Madison St. |
| 340 | Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave. |
| 515 | Maintenance of Way, 531 S. Halsted. |
| Marine Cooks, 387 N. Clark St. | |
| 23 | Moulders, 2809 W. Madison St. |
| 54 | Painters, Exchange and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill. |
| 634 | Painters, 136 W. Washington St. |
| 592 | Painters, 1411 La Grand. |
| 572 | Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island. |
| 51 | Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St. |
| 1404 | Plasterers and Gyps, 281 Water St. |
| 236 | Railroad Clerks, 549 W. Washington. |
| 255 | Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 55th St. |
| 290 | Railroad Trainmen, 4403 and University. |
| 73 | Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St. |
| 723 | Teamsters (Goda), 210 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 123 | Teamsters, 221 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 240 | Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 247 | Typographical, 5281 N. Clark St. |
| 8 | Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Ave. |

(Note: Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Thomas Holland, Labor Manager, Hart Schaffner & Marx, Arrested by Crowe Officer; Case Dismissed

That the office of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe is entirely at the service of the clothing manufacturers of Chicago in their effort to break the strike of the dress makers, is further proved by the indiscriminate arrest of anybody seen standing in the vicinity of shops whose employees are on strike.

While Thomas Holland, Labor Manager for the men's clothing firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, was standing on the corner of Adams and Market streets on Monday evening, at 5 p. m., conversing with some friends from the Hull House he was approached by a man who rudely told him to move along.

Mr. Holland was not participating in any way in the strike, nevertheless he was promptly arrested by officer Gentile of Robert E. Crowe's office without warrant or charge and taken to the lobby of the Arthur Weiss & Company dress factory at 315 West Adams Street and held there for two hours until the patrol wagon came.

He was shoved into the wagon and taken to the South Clark Street police station, where he was again held for two hours until he was bailed out in the sum of \$400.

Mr. Holland appeared in court yesterday morning and his case was instantly dismissed by the judge who declared there was not the slightest ground for holding him.

In a statement to the DAILY WORKER, Mr. Holland expressed indignation against the attitude of Robert E. Crowe.

"It is quite evident," he said, "that the state's attorney Crowe's office instead of being concerned with punishing violations of the law has placed his officers at the struck factories to collect evidence against the striking dress makers. Mr. Crowe appears to be particularly interested in the firm of Arthur Weiss & Company. He uses the lobby of the factory as a temporary police station."

"While in court this morning another citizen had the same experience that I had and his indignation was intense. I request the DAILY WORKER to give this evidence of abuse of office on the part of Robert E. Crowe the widest publicity."

Chicago Workers to Flay Corrupt and Oily Government

"The workers of Chicago are going to have an opportunity to give voice to their protest against the corrupt, oil-be-spattered government of this country at the mass meeting of this Thursday," said Arne Swaback, district organizer of the Workers Party to a representative of the DAILY WORKER.

The mass protest meeting, under the auspices of the Chicago Workers' Party, is to take place Thursday, March 6, at 8 p. m. at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave. The editors of the DAILY WORKER, Louis Engdahl and William F. Dunne, are among the speakers. By virtue of their position which places them in close contact with the actual facts of the oil scandal, a complete expose and analysis of the entire affair is assured.

Arne Swaback, Chicago district organizer of the Workers Party, will present the viewpoint and program of the Workers Party. A prominent member of the Young Workers League of America, which is participating in the campaign of action on the Teapot Dome scandal, will also speak on the phase of the affair which exposes the world struggle for oil and the probability of the United States becoming involved in another world war in the interests of the oil and financial powers of this country.

Feeling against the present administration, against both the Democratic and Republican parties, has risen to a high pitch due to the exposures in the Teapot Dome scandal, and it is expected that large masses of workers will fill up Wicker Park Hall this Thursday to protest against the corrupt administration of the government by the Wall Street bankers and the oil and steel magnates.

Hear Miss Strong and Donate \$130 to Starving Germans

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DENVER, Colo., March 4.—Anna Louise Strong spoke to a large crowd at the First Baptist church on "Russia Today" under the auspices of The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany. All of the copies of Miss Strong's new book at hand were sold at the meeting as well as over 100 copies of Survey Graphic, which contained an article by Miss Strong. The sum of \$130 was realized for German relief. The meeting was a success in every way and the members of the Workers Party in Denver feel elated.

Denver local has ordered 10,000 copies of the new leaflet entitled: "The Kept Government and the Teapot Dome," written by John S. Pepper, and will distribute them to the workers. Local Denver has secured a number of applicants for membership during the past month.

Camp Cooks Organize.
SEATTLE, Mar. 4.—Cooks in logging and construction camps are forming locals of the Cook's union. One local has been established in Portland, while organization is proceeding in Grays Harbor territory.

How many of your shop-mates read the DAILY WORKER? Get one of them to subscribe today.

FRANC FALLS TO LOWEST RECORD, 24.75 TO DOLLAR

Slump Gains Headway During Day

PARIS, Mar. 4.—The franc fell to a new low record, 24.75 to the dollar, 106.30 to the pound, before noon yesterday.

The market opened with the franc at 24.10 to the dollar and 105.50 to the pound sterling.

A government financial authority declared the continued fall of the franc was due to world-wide speculation.

"Many are selling short of francs. They are likely to experience heavy losses soon," he said.

Other financiers claim the latest slump is due to the month-end need of industrialists for foreign currency.

Poincare's critics say his Ruhr policy is to blame.

North Side Workers Plan Novel Social on Friday Evening

The members of the North Side English Branch, Workers Party, will have open house in their headquarters, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street, on Friday evening, March 7.

The world is invited to come and partake of the mulligan stew. Besides this material refreshment, a unique program, the contents of which are to be a surprise to all those fortunate enough to attend has been arranged.

A varied and interesting evening is anticipated.

There will be no charge for admission.

Fur Workers Win Strike.
NEW YORK, Mar. 4.—A 14-month strike by fur workers against the Gable Fur Works at Norwalk, Conn., has ended in a settlement. The agreement concluded stipulates a closed union shop, limitation and regulation of apprenticeship, reduction in hours, increased wages, adjustment of overtime and establishment of a board of arbitration. The agreement will be valid for 4 years, 9 months.

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LITWINSKY STILL PICKETS DESPITE CROWE THREATS

State's Attorney's Men Tried to Bulldoze

Israel Litwinsky, one of the expelled militants, is still active in the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in spite of the threats made to him by Milton D. Smith, assistant state's attorney, that if he was seen on the picket line or in a strike headquarters he would be arrested. Litwinsky was arrested and taken to the state attorney's office Monday for questioning.

When arrested he was not told by Robert E. Crowe's detectives what he was wanted for or whether or not he had a warrant. He was merely told that he was wanted.

"To Hell With That"

Litwinsky explained that he was out of jail on bond and that he would have to appear in the South Clark street police court in an hour or forfeit his bond. The detectives merely replied: "To hell with that, come on along."

When he arrived at the state's attorney's office Litwinsky was brought into the office of Milton D. Smith, one of the assistant state's attorneys. Smith began questioning him without telling him what he had been brought there for or what charges would be placed against him.

Legal Rights Ignored

He was not told that he did not have to answer the questions put to him nor was he told about his other legal rights. Smith and the detectives shot question after question at him in an attempt to rattle him.

After he had been kept in Smith's office for more than an hour Fred Loesing, of the firm of Reback and Loesing Co., 228 S. Market street, came into the office and said that he wanted to prefer a charge against Litwinsky. He said that Litwinsky had cut the phone wires of Reback and Loesing last Wednesday when the general strike was called.

Litwinsky, who worked for C. H. Lowenthal in the same building as the Reback concern before the strike, said that he had not cut the wires and that Loesing could not prove that he had. Litwinsky said that if Loesing made a charge against him that he would make a charge against Loesing.

Boss Struck Girl

Litwinsky told Assistant State's Attorney Smith that Loesing had struck a girl from his shop who wanted to go on strike with the other workers and that the girl had fainted from the shock of the blow.

When Smith questioned Loesing about the charge made by Litwinsky, Loesing backed down and admitted that he had lied about Litwinsky.

Smith then told Litwinsky: "Now we are letting you go because Loesing is a good fellow and he doesn't want to send you to jail. But don't rick or take part in the strike or you will be sent to jail. You can go now."

Litwinsky left the state's attorney's office and went to the South Clark street police court.

Back on Picket Line

After leaving the police court Litwinsky was just in time to go on the picket line and talk to the scabs who were returning to their work from lunch.

Litwinsky is still busy taking his part in the strike. "I will continue to do what I can for the strike. The threats of those lawyers are not going to frighten me," he said.

Daughter Making No Statements

MIAMI, Fla., March 4.—Attorney General Daugherty today branded as without any foundation in fact whatever a rumor circulated yesterday that he was sending a statement to President Coolidge which might be regarded as important. He said he was making no statements and sending none to anyone.

Harem Goes on Hunger Strike

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.—The sultan's harem has been on a hunger strike for four days, according to reports from the palace. The sultan was the move by the Turkish government to abolish the caliphate.

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Senator France Finds Russian Progress 'Phenomenal'; Bemoans Trade Loss From U. S. Stupidity

By JESSICA SMITH
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MOSCOW, March 4.—That the United States government's policy toward Russia is one of stupid blunders which is letting other countries get ahead of America in taking advantage of the tremendous commercial opportunities in Russia, is the opinion of Joseph Irwin France, former U. S. senator from Maryland.

Senator France, having fought in the political field to bring about closer relations between America and Russia, has recently been working in the commercial field. He is in Moscow on a mission which will probably bring about a more direct contact between American business men and Russia.

Can't Shake Russia

"The orderly functioning of the Russian government after the death of Lenin demonstrates that it is now firmly established, and cannot be shaken by the passing of any leader, no matter how great," France said to The Federated Press. "Recognition of Great Britain and Italy have tended to stabilize the situation still further, if that has been necessary. It is incredible that the United States, the most liberal of nations, should have fallen under the domination of such reactionary officials that instead of being the first, she may be the last country to make peace with her great sister republic."

Asked about the condition of Russia compared with two years ago when he was here, France declared: "The economic progress of Russia during the past year is beyond anything I could have imagined, even after I came to a realization after my first visit here of the vast wealth and resources of Russia. In 1921 the shops were boarded up. Today in Moscow every store is occupied, and the shops and places of business compare favorably with those of New York, Paris and London. Many of them surpass any I have seen elsewhere."

"The railroads are efficiently operated and well equipped. The trolleys and public utilities are rendering perfect service. Industry has revived. The currency is stable. Single gold ruble notes are to be issued in addition to the chevronets (10-ruble note). Silver is being minted, and the coins will be in circulation next month. Not only has all that was good of the old Russia been restored, but stupendous strides have been taken toward the building up of the new Russia, which will be efficient without any loss of ideals."

In view of these facts, France considers that there is no excuse for the stupid and reactionary policy of the American government. Britain On Ground Floor. "Our government has failed to adopt a rational attitude toward Russia," he continued. "Its policy of stubbornness, inaction and reaction is fantastic and incomprehensible. American business men are perplexed by the Hughes attitude."

"The representatives of other governments here, particularly the British, are slightly amused as well as deeply gratified that our clownish blunders have so greatly increased their prestige and enlarged their opportunities in Russia. Shrewd British merchants see many handsome commissions waiting for them in the business which they expect to do for Americans in Russia. I can not believe that the business interests of the United States will long tolerate a policy of stupidity and stubbornness which violates the best traditions of our country, and utterly ignores the wise admonitions of the founders of our government who enjoined that we seek and cultivate the friendship of all nations."

When Mr. Hughes refuses even to discuss the questions which the Russians offer to discuss in such a conciliatory spirit, he violates the principles of international intercourse, and the mandates of common sense."

IT SURE PAYS TO GREASE PALMS OF POLITICAL JOB HOLDERS IN CAPITOL

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—E. L. Deheny, who loaned former Secretary of the Interior Fall \$100,000 was refunded \$40,039.04 in taxes in 1923.

The millionaire oil man was one of 263,320 persons who got tax draw backs from the treasury totalling \$123,992,820.40 in 1923 on claims of excessive taxation, according to a report made public by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The largest refund was \$9,368,548.60, made to Whitney Payne, Lewis Cass Ledyard and Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., executors of the estate of Oliver H. Payne of New York.

Finnish Section of Workers Party In Session In Chicago

The annual convention of the Finnish Section of the Workers Party is in session at Imperial Hall, Halsted and Fulton streets, with twenty-eight delegates from all parts of the country in attendance.

The report of the executive committee of the federation was approved after considerable discussion. Earl Browder attended the convention as a representative of the Central Executive of the Workers Party, and Martin Abern was present in behalf of the Young Workers League.

It is expected the convention will be in session until Thursday.

These Cloakmakers Give Practical Aid To Garment Strike

Practical aid to the dressmaker's strike is being given by the union cloakmakers employed by Shuman Bros. Cloak Manufacturing company, at 234 S. Market street, who have voluntarily assessed themselves \$1 a week each for the benefit of the striking dressmakers.

The action was taken at a shop meeting. The men from this shop all took part in the half-day demonstration called by their union on the opening of the big strike and have offered their services as pickets whenever they may be called upon.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

FARRELL DEFENSE COUNCIL BARES STEEL CO. PLOT

Conducting Fight for Sedition Victims

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARRELL, Pa., March 4.—The steel trust had sedition charges brought against six Workers Party members in Farrell because they led a fight for better living conditions of the workers there, says the following summary of the cases which are coming up in April. The summary is prepared by the Labor Defense Council of Farrell and is sent to militant unionists and to labor organizations. The defense office is not in the steel trust town for obvious reasons.

Raided Workers' Homes

On Feb. 4 the police of Farrell, Pa., aided by department of justice agents, raided the Workers Party hall and confiscated all literature found there. One week later the police raided the homes of the workers and again confiscated literature, following this up by arresting six workers on the streets and at their places of work, and holding them in jail under a \$5,000 bond, charged with sedition, which in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ranks next to murder.

Three days following their arrest, the preliminary hearing was held before Squire Frank, with Prosecuting Attorney Rickard of Mercer county, and Chief of Police Leshock of Farrell, appearing for the commonwealth. At this hearing, which lasted from 2 p. m. until 7 p. m., it was brought out by the defense that the commonwealth of Pennsylvania accused these workers of being too deeply interested in the welfare of the workers and that the accused were at all times respected and law abiding.

Most Militant Workers

The defendants, John Radas, Anthony Dogan, Anthony Maric, John Sarich, Anton Kovacevich, and Andy N. K. Kacevich, have long been the most active militant workers in Farrell, contributing every effort to bring about better working and living conditions among the steel workers and for this activity they are now held for trial before the Mercer county grand jury in April charged with sedition, for having in their possession literature condemned by the Farrell police and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania as seditious. The arrest of these workers is another link in the long chain of persecutions heaped upon the militant workers by the police and the steel trust backed by the federal department of justice, who remained in the background at the hearing but will be very evident at the trial.

Funds are badly needed for the defense of these workers and we urgently request that you respond immediately to the appeal to defend them at their trials—the first of its kind in the history of Mercer county, and the prosecutor will do his utmost to bring about their conviction and imprisonment—if we do not properly defend them.

A Union Labor Issue

We urge you to bring these raids to the attention of your union and other friendly organizations and to have them pledge their support for the defense of these workers. The outlawing of progressive workers' organizations—raiding of their halls and meetings by the steel trust owned police force, and the imprisonment of their members has long ago made these steel trust towns typical slave camps with freedom of speech and assembly mocked by the servile hirelings of the steel trust clothed in the raiments of law and order.

Make all checks and contributions payable to W. J. White, Treasurer, Box 883, Youngstown, Ohio.

J. M. Dider is chairman of the defense council and W. T. Metcalfe, secretary. The district committee for the defendants consists of Max Lerner, Cleveland; M. Chelowitz, Akron; Charles Williams, Warren; Ohio; P. Sablack, Cleveland.

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THE POWER COLUMN

MUCH has been written in the Power Column about increasing the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER. Naturally that is one of the most important problems that has to be solved by those most interested in our paper. Closely related to this work and becoming increasingly important as THE DAILY WORKER grows, is the task of keeping the circulation intact; that is taking care that those who have once subscribed renew their subscription when it expires.

Of Interest to All DAILY WORKER Subscribers.

ONE of the matters most important to the successful continuance of our paper is an effective co-operation between the readers of THE DAILY WORKER and the business office. The business office is faithfully attempting to give the utmost of service to the subscribers and welcomes complaints when that service is not satisfactory. Any subscriber who does not receive his paper promptly and regularly should notify the business office at once.

In return THE DAILY WORKER management very much desires the hearty co-operation of the subscribers. There is one way in which subscribers can help tremendously. That is in the prompt renewal of their subscriptions when they are about to expire. We know that any live worker, once a reader of THE DAILY WORKER will always be a reader, but we also know that it has been the experience of many labor papers that subscribers are often very delinquent in the matter of making renewals. THE DAILY WORKER sends to all subscribers notification of their expiring subscriptions ten days in advance of the expiration date. If every subscriber would make it a point to renew his subscription promptly on receipt of his notice, either direct to THE DAILY WORKER office or thru the local agent, a great deal of money would be saved and the efficiency of THE DAILY WORKER.

A source of considerable extra work and expense are the short term subscriptions. THE DAILY WORKER accepts subscriptions for three month periods because of the fact that workers cannot always advance the money necessary for the full year's sub. We are forced to charge a greatly higher rate for these short term subs, but still we would save money if every subscriber would take out yearly subs. The subscription rates of THE DAILY WORKER are extremely low for the yearly sub. It is money saved, both to the subscriber and to the paper. Make it a point to lay away \$6.00 and keep it until your sub comes due. It will pay you and it will help THE DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER Agents, Attention!

THE matter of maintaining the current circulation in your locality is fully as much a part of your duty as is soliciting for new subscribers. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred when an old subscriber allows his sub to expire it is not at all because he doesn't want the paper any more, but because he has forgotten or neglected to renew. Or perhaps it is because he hasn't the money available. In any event it is one of your most important functions to see to it that every subscription in your district is renewed or find out the reason why.

Comrade Gus Schulenberg, City agent for Chicago, has worked out a good system for the renewals. When he receives the lists of the Chicago subscriptions which are soon to expire, he writes the names and addresses on a special blank and distributes these among the branch agents and other active comrades. Every blank must be returned to him with the money for the renewal or a good reason why the renewal was not secured. And there are no good reasons for such an occurrence. Other city agents are encouraged to adopt a similar method. Branch agents in cities where there is no city agent should do likewise. Write to THE DAILY WORKER for samples of the form Comrade Schulenberg uses.

Bundle Orders Again.

SINCE we wrote in The Power Column two weeks ago about the value of bundle orders in advertising THE DAILY WORKER, there has been a substantial increase in the number of such orders and the number of papers taken in this way. Still we know there are many DAILY WORKER readers and agents who could very easily help to advertise THE DAILY WORKER by means of regular daily or weekly bundle orders who are not doing so. We want to stress again the tremendous advertising value which these bundle orders have. By means of them thousands of workers who have never heard of THE DAILY WORKER can receive their first introduction to our paper. Out of those who buy a few single numbers we know we will secure a substantial proportion of subscribers.

There is not a single reader of THE DAILY WORKER who could not afford to order and pay for a regular bundle, if not a daily bundle, at least one once a week. Many readers could make arrangements with neighborhood stores and newsstands to take a daily bundle. DAILY WORKER agents will find that there is no better way of building up the circulation in their district than by means of the sale of papers by this method.

DAILY WORKER boosters are urged to make arrangements to receive daily or weekly bundles at once. Send in your order now or write to THE DAILY WORKER for particulars, information and suggestions.

German Workers Are Facing Famine!

German Children Are Starving!

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TO CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON

TO TEAPOT DOME AND WALL STREET

TO REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS

MASS PROTEST MEETING

THURSDAY, MARCH 6TH, 8 P. M.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-
Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

The Three Internationals

Tho in existence only half a decade, the Communist International has already stamped an indelible imprint on the course of the historical development of society—the course of the class conflicts.

The First International was the International of education. The First International laid the theoretical foundation and, under the leadership of Karl Marx, developed the philosophy of action for the subsequent international movements of the working class of the world.

The Second International was the International of organization. The Second International marked the development of the working class movements from the dominantly propagandistic, educational stage, to the positively, strong organizational stage. During this period education was being translated into organization and action, but in the main the action was circumscribed by the very limits of organizational perfection attained by the Second International—principally the confines of the national boundaries. The Second International succeeded in developing powerful national parties of the workers, parties capable of and sometimes engaged in mighty class actions within their respective countries. But this association did not attain the stage of firm international organization of the workers.

The Third (Communist) International was the first attempt at decisive international revolutionary action of the world's oppressed. The Third International is the International of action. The Third International grew out of the imperialist world war—during a period when the world was in the midst of the most violent action. In the Third International we have crystallized the education of scientific Marxism, the organization of the working class beyond the national lines and along the lines of internationalism, and the international-revolutionary action of the working class.

On this Wednesday, March 5, 1924, the Fifth Anniversary of the Communist International, voices of aspiring workers heard in all lands are proclaiming:

"Hail the Communist International! Hail the World Social Revolution! Hail the victory of the Workers and Farmers!"

Another White Hope

The chaos prevailing in the ranks of the Republican and Democratic parties is far beyond the comprehension of the "regular" editorial observers. Perhaps at no time before in the history of our country have the official stage managers of our capitalist political dramas been in such a nervous state of mind. They are running about from coast to coast, looking for someone who might be sold to the people as "pure of heart."

The Teapot scandal has raised particular havoc with the presidential timber of the Democratic party. For the Republicans there has never been any serious question as to the nomination of Coolidge. The Democrats, however, are up against it, since McAdoo has been put out of business.

One of the dark horses about to be trotted out in the Democratic stable is Mr. John W. Davis. As far as we are concerned we would not put a cent on his nose in the coming presidential race. Apparently this gentleman is black enough for the owners of the Democratic party to make him a worthwhile dark horse.

At this time when the country is somewhat agitated, to say the least, over the brazen manner in which the big interests have been gobbling up our national resources, it would be most fitting to drop a few remarks about the qualifications of this new Messiah from the Guggenheim Barony of West Virginia. There could be chosen no better president to serve big interests than this Mr. Davis. Coolidge himself would have a hard time keeping up with the services that Mr. Davis could render to Wall Street. This Democratic white hope has been employed as counsel for the big business interests for many years. Among his most esteemed clients have been J. P. Morgan & Co., the Consolidation Coal Co., the Associated Press, and the big rubber interests of the country.

Applying the yard stick used by the Teapot politicians, we would say that Davis is eminently qualified to serve as president for the employing class. But we would like to draw the attention of the workers and farmers to the tragic condition in which the donkey Democrats find themselves today when they must choose as their standard bearer either the counsel of Doheny or the counsel of Morgan. This incident once and for all disposes of the false claim of the Democratic party that it is not a party of the big interests.

Join the Workers Party.

A Year of Dividends

Talk of wage-decreases is again in the air. The employers and their expensive economists are preparing the country for a new wage-cutting campaign. That this drive has already assumed considerable momentum is evident from the findings of official government surveys which indicate very clearly that the wage tendency in the past few months has been downward.

Since one of the arguments that the bosses will employ for their wage-slashing plan will be poverty, an examination of the conditions of the capitalists in the last year will be most appropriate.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York the net profits in a great number of the country's important industries were bigger in 1923 than in any other year since the war. The annual reports of manufacturing, merchandising, railroad, and public utility corporations bear out the findings of the Government investigators.

Furthermore, an eminent financial student has also pointed out that in 1923 at least 445 concerns either declared dividends for the first time, resumed the payment of dividends, increased the amount of dividends paid, or paid out extra stock or cash allowances.

Not a single month passed without some corporation taking action in this kind towards dividend payment. The average number of companies acting in this direction every month was 37. In December there were 79 such cases. The United States Steel Corporation was a notable example of this melon-cutting mania.

These facts show that the cry of poverty about to be raised by the employing class is a plain falsehood. More than that. These facts establish that the new attempt to slash wages to the bone will be launched only to guarantee the continuation of these giant profits.

It is an iron law under capitalism that the fabulous dividends of the bosses invariably translate themselves into low wages and misery for the workers.

The Hungarian Receivership

Step by step American capitalists are extending their sway over the destinies of the war-vanquished and less developed countries.

The latest prize to fall into the lap of our financial overlords is Hungary. The Magyar country, bled to death by the reactionary Horthy dynasty, has accepted the program of the League of Nations for its reconstruction—a financial receivership.

W. P. G. Harding who, as director of the Federal Reserve Board, imposed such high interest rates and served the big interests so shamelessly that not even Coolidge dared recommend him for re-appointment, has been appointed the Commissioner General. It is significant to note that this was American capital as represented by the Hoover Relief Administration that engineered the establishment of the bloodthirsty Horthy regime and now it is again American capital which is running to the rescue of the same black bands of reaction. As a matter of fact, the Hungarian royal clique expressly declared its preference for an American receiver on the ground, among other reasons, that it could influence American capitalists most easily.

Without doubt the coronation of Mr. Harding will be followed by the floating of a huge loan in America to give a new breath of life to the present tyrants crushing the Hungarian working masses. Already, there is talking of a \$50,000,000 loan of which at least \$20,000,000 is to be floated in the United States. The conditions for such a loan would be the same as those given Austria when it was declared bankrupt. Austria is today a coolie colony of the international financiers amongst whom the American banking magnates reign with undisputed supremacy.

This Hungarian receivership marks another positive advance in the development of a European policy for our ruling class. Again, the "reconstruction" of Europe along the lines most beneficial to the interests of our growing imperialist clique is in the cynosure of politics and business.

Soon Hungary's internal class conflicts will become the concern of the American bankers and manufacturers more urgently than ever before. Bonds speak louder than abstract ideals and such hackneyed formulas as "self-determination" with our capitalists. And what concerns our bankers and industrialists concerns our government. What concerns our government unavoidably involves the fate and welfare of the farming and working masses of our country. Bonds must be protected against striking Hungarian workers. American workmen and farmers will be sent to the plains of Hungary to defend these bonds bringing huge interest to our exploiters.

The Hungarian receivership will sow the seeds of new imperialist wars. It will be the tolling masses of the country that will pay in blood, with their lives, for the imperialist ventures of our capitalists.

Join the Workers Party.

It was rumored in Washington that the difference between Hearst and Daugherty rose over a well known movie actress more famed for pulchritude than intelligence. Mr. Hearst, you are a specialist in news with a sex-angle. Let us in on the secret.

Now that Ramsay MacDonald is making an open breast of his correspondence with Poincare he might throw some light on the question: "When is a pacifist not a pacifist?"

Are You Reading "A Week"?

By IURY LIBEDINSKY
Published by THE DAILY WORKER.
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(WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE)
The Russian Communist Party branch is governing this frontier city and fighting the counter-revolution. Earlier installments tell of the fuel shortage that prevents seed grain from being fetched on the railroad. The Party meeting decides to send the Red Army far away for fuel, at the risk of leaving the city open for bandits and counter-revolutionists. It also decides to conscript the local bourgeoisie for wood cutting in a near-by park. Varied types of party members are flashed on the screen: Klimin, the efficient president of the branch, who still finds time to have a sweetheart; Robeiko, the consumptive, whose devotion is killing him; Gornukh, the brilliant youth of 19 on the Chelka; Matusevich, the luxury-loving place-hunter and Stalmakhov, a practical workingman revolutionist. Gornukh, disguised as a peasant, overhears talk in the market place about a plot of counter-revolutionists to seize the town while the Red Army is away getting wood. The Communist company is summoned.—(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.)

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

And Martynov, half dozing, thought of how many of the workmen members of the Party could do more responsible Party work, and deal with it with more Communist tact, than certain intellectuals, but that the mechanism of the Party was so arranged as to push forward those who knew how to speak eloquently, pride at meetings and manage them. And he compared Andreev and his disjoined but sensible words with the crackling speeches of that responsible Communist, the director of the leather factory, who was so self-confident and at the same time so ignorant, did not understand the class struggle or the fundamental principles of the Party, but was able to hide his lack of knowledge under sounding phrases. And yet, on account of his authoritative baritone voice, his ability in managing a stormy meeting, and his skill in getting the right to speak out of his turn, was elected everywhere and considered very clever and capable.

Suddenly Martynov's sleepy thoughts were broken into by a loud noise in the passage. "There's some one there," Martynov heard Andreev's anxious voice. "Comrade Martynov, do you hear?"

"It's probably the orderly," murmured Martynov, ready to slip once more into his light sleep.

"No, no. There's something wrong," cried Andreev, cocking the trigger of his gun.

Martynov jumped up and saw a crowd of people pouring thru the doors. Angry faces, disheveled beards, hatchets and guns in their hands.

"Bandits!" flashed into his mind. Probably killed the sentry . . . and now us . . .

But he had not carried his thoughts to its end when the heavy dull sound of a shot reverberated in the room. Smoke filled the room, and the fat, red-haired peasant, the first to run into the guard room, sank heavily on the ground, dropping an elegant cavalry carbine.

"Shoot, Comrade Martynov . . . What are you waiting for?" sounded a desperate cry and, probing by the confusion of the crowd, Andreev fired a second time.

"Son of a . . . Fifth . . . Beat them . . . Beat . . ."

"Must shoot," flashed into his mind. "It's the end all the same. . . . Shoot," and with trembling fingers he released the safety-catch. But he had not time to shoot. A heavy blow on the back of the head brought him to the floor.

He fell, and, already not knowing what it was, heard Andreev's third shot, a heavy, resounding noise, covered by the howling and curses of the crowd. A sharp, intolerable wringing pain seized his breast and throat. He lost consciousness, and did not feel the third blow of the bandit's pike, which smashed his skull in. Emptiness, interwoven with the last perceptions of departing life, blotted out his consciousness. . . .

CHAPTER X.
FOR three days Robeiko had not left the house. He had caught cold, probably in a draught, during the house-to-house search. Towards evening, he grew stronger, but in the night had been very bad again. In the morning he tried to get up, but his head swam, and, swerving energetically, he lay down again, and, without strength to rise, kept to his bed in the big room with green velvet curtains which had formerly been the study of Mrs. Senator.

He wanted to eat but there was no one to go to the refectory to fetch his dinner. His hosts were afraid not to give him boiling water; they had agreed to provide two samovars daily. So he drank hot tea and nibbled stale rye bread.

He had plenty of bread. A whole loaf was standing on the table. Robeiko took all the crust from it with his fingers and crumbled it up on the table. He was very wretched. He did not blame the

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comrades for forgetting him; he knew that just now they were too busy to think of him. He was wretched all the same. It grew dark but he did not light the lamp for he had no wish to read. Memories of his youth floated up, of past work . . . For some reason or other, he kept remembering the metal works in the far South, in the Ekaterinovsk Government, where he had spent his youth . . . the Spring of 1905, gathering in the young birch wood, under the cool canopy of the starry night, and that speech of his, his first, burning, unskillful speech. He remembered some young girl, the brown school dress she wore, her gestures and smiles. . . . But he could not remember her name . . . Elena was it? . . . Or Olga? . . .

From time to time came fits of coughing, when his eyes swam and ideas and images fled away. Coughing tired him, and he lay with closed eyes, and then, imperceptibly, began to think again.

Today it was particularly quiet in the flat. Madam Senator was not making a noise with her saucepans in the kitchen, and the careful, squeaking steps of Raphael Antonovitch were not heard in the corridor. . . . But all the time, from behind the closed doors, whispers came to Robeiko's hearing, some sort of muttered conversation, and he heard them without understanding them. Suddenly there was a knock at the door and a timorous woman's voice asked: "Comrade Robeiko, can I come in?"

"Come in," he replied, and saw in the doorway the figure of a woman. It was Lisa Gratcheva. "You are coughing so badly, Comrade Robeiko, I could hear it in my room. I live next door to you, on the other side of the wall. I have brought you some milk . . . just curd. Perhaps I can do something to help you?"

Robeiko looked at the line of light that fell thru the half-open door from the passage. Presently this girl would go away, and it would be dark in the room and he would be alone again. From these thoughts, Robeiko learnt how lonely he was. . . . Probably he would die soon: of course he did not want anything; milk would not do him any good, but he did not want to be alone again.

"Thank you for thinking of it,"

Inspiring Revolutionary Lesson In "A Week," Our Reader finds

To the Editor of the DAILY WORKER: I was impatiently awaiting the appearance of that wonderful novel written by the famous Russian writer Libedinsky, called "A Week."

Being more or less acquainted with the Russian literature and knowing the psycho-analytical power and the key to the greatest phenomenon of our time—the Russian revolution. Russia, the most autocratic country on the face of the globe, with its millions kept in ignorance and subjection, who could ever imagine that these Russian workers and peasants would undertake this tremendous task and, furthermore, bring it to success. Many times I was putting this question to myself and could not find an answer. But now, after reading a few installments of "A Week," I realized the great power which was hidden in the hearts of the Russian masses and made itself felt in the time of the revolution.

Martynov the Aristocrat.

Let us take, for instance, Martynov. Raised in an aristocratic environment, all his associations and connections were with the class which received one blow after another from the revolution. A man whose sweetheart, whom he loved with such ardor, belonged to that class. Yet, regardless of all that, he served the cause of the revolution honestly and faithfully. He gave up all his previous friends, his parents, his sweetheart. But in spite of the high idealism and self-sacrifice of the Martynovs the Russian revolution could not be brought to a success by them. In my estimation two different elements were necessary for success.

After all the Martynovs are products of the old world. They have been educated in the old schools and have been psychologically connected with the old order and its institutions. True, they have accepted the dogmas and teachings of communism, but to them, the revolution was an ideal, a beautiful dream, not a reality, and when the revolution broke out they didn't have the courage to tear down and destroy the old social order with its institutions.

Backbone of Revolution.
The real backbone of the revolution were the Klimins and Stalmakhovs. These Klimins had nothing in common with the old world. They left no traditions behind them.

he said kindly. "Turn on the electric light, and let's drink tea."

She turned the switch and exclaimed. His pillow-slip was covered with the blood that had come from his throat during the coughing. He had not noticed it himself and only now perceived it.

"God gave us," she said, "you are probably ill . . . I'll change the pillow-slip for you. These two days no one has been near you," she said, rummaging in his trunk. "I wanted to come several times, but I was afraid."

He smiled. "Am I so terrifying?" "No. You are not terrifying now, but when you are in your coat . . . then you do look so proud and unapproachable."

Her care was pleasant, and he smiled kindly and shyly. And she saw his shy smile, and his delicate thin neck with its shriveled muscles, and was sorry for him and was not afraid of him at all, because she saw him helpless, ill, deprived of his power and strength.

"Where do you work?" he asked. "I am a Red Army teacher. But for three days I have not been working. Our battalion has gone off to the monastery to get wood."

"It's gone already?" Robeiko interrupted eagerly. . . . "Karaulov was against it. . . . That means that we shall have the wood ready in time." Robeiko actually sat up in bed, and lifted his head from the pillow. She began telling him all that she had heard from the talk of the Communists at the Saturday of how the wood-getting was progressing. And she felt, from his animation, how he valued and was delighted at the news.

Robeiko seemed to her even cleverer than Martynov, whom she thought very clever, because she could understand nothing of his explanations. She saw his simple, fearless waiting for death, and she felt that if she did not believe in the immortality of the soul she could not wait for death as calmly as he. . . .

Late in the evening, Lisa went off to her room. When she said goodbye, Robeiko asked her to visit him often.

"She was waked by the noise of boots and loud talk, sounding in the corridor. There was deep blue darkness out of doors and in the room."

Lisa became anxious at once. On account of the heavy door, she could not make out words, but heard rough voices and the tramping of many feet. She put her boots on with trembling hands. She went to the door and opened it quietly, a little way. . . . She saw in the passage and in the kitchen peasants of some kind in soldiers' great coats, and short fur coats. Some of them had guns in their hands, others, axes and pikes. Among these was a rather beaten rough face, dirty and unshaven, her eyes instantly perceived three persons whom she knew.

(To Be Continued Thursday)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Joseph Tumulty, one of Woodrow Wilson's historians, wants the Democratic Party of a dark horse. The Jackson party fears a surprise candidate. Perhaps William J. Bryan is the animal Tumulty had in mind. He is kicking up his heels in Alabama. But the party owes its nick name to Bryan. He could not be mistaken for the nobler quadruped. Tumulty was one of Wilson's most trusted advisers but it is rather significant that he breaks bread with George Bryan, head of the Tammany chieftains of Illinois, whose scalping knives are already whetted for bringing forth the gore of William Gibbs McAdoo, the Crown Prince of the late administration.

Will rumors of graft never stop? When the "people" thought they were going to have a breathing spell, another bomb burst, scattering its shot among the members of Congress. This looks like a counter-barrage from the beleaguered members of the cabinet. Col. Charles R. Forbes promises to become a tartar and smear everybody in sight with graft unless he is allowed to get away with it. Harry Daugherty makes a similar threat. Let the boys talk. That is our prayer.

A report comes from Rome via London that the Vatican has assumed the counter-revolutionary Russian emigres that another attempt to tear Russia to pieces by a civil war will have the backing of the Pope who will undertake to propagandize the United States against the Soviet government. This is not surprising even tho the Vatican has quite recently arranged to open diplomatic relations with Moscow. The spiritual power on the Tiber is the eternal foe of Communism, knowing quite well that once the intellectual class of humanity are released from the bondage of economic slavery, the opium joints will have to close their doors. It is inconceivable that once the sword of fear which now hangs by a slender thread over the lives of the working class is released human beings would continue to swallow the hocus pocus which has enabled this intellectual cess pool on the Tiber to flourish.

There is no doubt but the Vatican will be the willing ally of the dark forces of reaction who think they see in Lenin's death the psychological moment to resume their deadly thrusts at the hearts of the Russian workers and peasants. But the Vatican might well take warning and leave well enough alone. Whatever differences the masses may have with the guiding philosophy of the leaders of Soviet Russia they instinctively feel that the Workers' Republic is a barrier between them and a fate worse than death. They know that the capitalist class conquer the one spot in the world where the workers are free to determine their own destiny, an era of persecution would be ushered in that would make previous reigns of terror seem pale in comparison. Knowing this it is delicate undertaking for the Vatican to flirt with the pent-up wrath of the long suffering workers. Vengeance dark and terrible will be its portion should it in a moment of fanatical security join in another effort to bathe Russia in a sea of blood and restore the filthy Romanoffs to the throne.

Had Calvin Coolidge lived in the days when knights were bold and every warrior with a reputation for prowess bore a non-de-plume it is likely he would appear in the novelists' pages as the Knight of Mousmal Philis. But silence was never so golden as it is today, and yet it has its limits. Now people are wondering who is the "principal" who was satisfied with the way things were going and who was pleased to learn there would be no resignations. Could it be "Cautious Cal" himself? "Tut tut!" shout his friends. Calvin is as clear as a hound's tooth as pure as the Alaska snow when it is not tarnished with coal in the process of being carted away by some friend of the administration.

Calvin's friends cannot sleep these nights with the noise of Cal's silence. They hear the sounds of it everywhere they go. The "people" pick up their papers every morning with thumping hearts hoping against hope that the leader will say something. "Giv's us a sign, Calvin," they murmur but he speaketh not. Worthy senators deplore the present orgy of scandal spreading in the senate. "It is creating distrust in our form of government" they wail. They introduce resolutions declaring no cause for hysteria exists. Woodrow Wilson once tried to offset a wave of economic depression by branding the darn thing as a "psychological delusion." But the "people" were not satisfied with the explanation and they picked Harding. He brought them back to normalcy. Dying he left them Coolidge. The "people" don't know the devil where he is. He simply will not talk.

If silence becomes epidemic in the White House we may soon see monuments running for office. How exciting a race between the Statue of Liberty and the monument to the Unknown Soldier would be for instance? What could they say to each other? They could easily say as much as Calvin Coolidge.

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"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Special Magazine Supplement

THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION

March 5th, 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

The Communist International

By JOHN PEPPER

THE Communist International was born in March, 1919, in Moscow. Now, in March, 1924, it is celebrating its fifth anniversary.

The Communist International was born in bloody and stormy days. Kolchak from the east, Denikin from the south, were approaching dangerously near to Moscow. In Germany Spartacus received one bloody blow after another upon its body. In Hungary the proletarian revolution lifted its head, victorious and full of promise. Everywhere on the whole long front of the world revolution—clash of arms and bloody struggles. The capitalist class disorganized by the world war, and the working class awakened, stretching out its limbs everywhere.

Moscow itself, the capital of the first victorious proletarian revolution, was in danger in March, 1919; the dictatorship of the capitalist class was menacing Russia; but the Communist International blew mighty notes thru the trumpets of the world revolution and its bugle call was heard everywhere, wherever workers were struggling.

Mighty slogans came from the Communist International to the masses.

We are living in the period of the world revolution!

Upon the ruins of deceptive capitalist democracy we must establish the dictatorship of the proletariat!

The workers must employ the mighty weapon of civil war against the capitalist class!

The victorious working class must destroy the capitalist state and set up its own rule in the form of the Soviets!

The laboring masses can venture the final struggle only when they drive out of their midst the treacherous labor bureaucrats and yellow socialists, the agents of the capitalists, and choose a new revolutionary leadership!

The Third International was born in the fight against the Second International, and its first cry was the battle call of revolution, the cry against the socialist lackeys of imperialism, the outcry against the opportunism of the social traitors. The Third International took the name Communist International because the word socialist had become the word of shame, of betrayal, of selling out to the capitalists.

The Communist International can only be conceived of, as the successor and the contrary of the Second International.

The Second International was and is the international of words and phrases. The Third International is the international of action. Kautsky revealed the real essence of the Second International when he declared that it is only an instrument in time of peace, which means, in other words, that it sells itself to the various national capitalist classes in time of war, when the capitalist class has reached a crisis. The Third International is the revolutionary instrument of the working class in time of war as well as peace, and it seeks to utilize the crisis of the capitalists by converting imperialist war into civil war and victory of the workers.

The Second International was and is the International of the labor aristocrats of the various nations, and was always under the leadership of conservative socialist parties and trade union bureaucrats. The individual parties of the Second International had interests in common with their national capitalist classes, and betrayed the interests of the working class over and over again, not only on a national, but also on an international scale. The Third International is the organization of the real working class, the International of the lowest strata of the exploited and suppressed; and it is under the leadership of professional revolutionists. The Third International represents the total interests of the proletariat class as a world class, as against the special interests of individual occupations, regions, or nations.

The Second International was a loose organization. Every party in it did what it wished. The decisions of its international congresses were never binding. The Second International sailed under the slogan of "complete democracy." The Third International is a real, centralized and disciplined organization. It is not a conglomeration of parties, but is a real world party with forty-two sections in forty-two countries. The Communist International has unmasked the swindle of "complete democracy," and its slogan is democratic centralization.

The Third International is born from the womb of the Second International, but as its antithesis and as the direct heir of the First International of Marx. The Communist International is and could become the general staff of the world revolution because its strategy is nothing else than the application of

the first period, from its foundation in March, 1919, till the middle of 1921. This period was the time of immediate, direct, advancing onslaught of the working class. The capitalists were disorganized. The laboring masses everywhere were filled with the will for power. The tactics and slogans of the Communist International, in keeping with the period, were the direct, revolutionary, armed fight for the dictatorship of the working class.

The second period began in the middle of 1921, and lasted to the summer of 1923. The collapse of the offensive of the Italian workers in September, 1920, and the failure of the March action in Germany in March, 1921, showed clearly that the offensive of the working class was at an end, and that a world offensive of the capitalists was in the

first period we conducted a direct fight against the Second International only from the bottom. In the second period we employed the tactics of the united front which aimed at the winning over of the majority of the working class, not only thru a direct attack on the yellow leaders from the bottom, but also thru negotiations and compromises with them from the top.

But they are greatly mistaken—those who believe that the tactics of the second period are a negation of the tactics of the first period. They believe that the "too stormy" Communist International had now become more "sensible," that it abandoned the revolutionary tactics and was employing opportunist tactics.

The Communist International in the second period was just as revolutionary as in the first period. The task of winning over the majority of the working class for the revolution is just as revolutionary a task as the carrying out of the revolution itself.

And the opportunists who were glad that the Communist International had become "sensible" and the sectarians who accused the Communist International of having become opportunist, both experienced bitter disillusionment as the third period began in the tactics of the Communist International.

The third period of the world revolution is marked by an ebb of the offensive of capital and new attempts at offensive on the part of the working class. The offensive of the working class makes its advent everywhere again. The events in the second period of 1923 in Germany, the armed fighting in Bulgaria and Poland are just as much stations of the advancing working class as are the growth of the Labor Party in the United States, the great election victory of the Labor Party in England, and the arming and increased consciousness of power of the workers in Mexico as a result of the De la Huerta counter-revolution.

In the first moment that the new wave of world revolution became apparent, the Communist International changed its tactics. As the Fascists in Bulgaria overthrew the peasant government, the Communist International immediately issued the slogan of armed alliance of workers and farmers, and criticized severely the Communist Party of Bulgaria because it had remained neutral during the civil war and did not take up arms. As in Germany the laboring masses awoke, as the Ruhr occupation by the French and the driving out of the Cuno government by the general strike created a new revolutionary situation, the Communist International issued the slogan of armed struggle, and criticized the German Communist Party severely because its tactics were not sufficiently aggressive. The lying opponents say that the Communist International is only an instrument of Soviet Russia, and that it buried the tactics of the world revolution long ago in the grave of the New Economic Policy. But the truth is that the Communist International in which the Russian Party plays, of course, the leading role risked every acquisition of the Russian revolution, and was ready to mobilize all the forces of Soviet Russia and of the whole International for the support of the German revolution.

The Communist International, in all three periods of the world revolution, has shown itself the real general staff of world revolution. Offensive or defensive, or again offensive, the tactics of the Communist International are always based on the correct concrete analysis of concrete situations. That is the real secret of the leadership of the Communist International. Fighting against opportunism and eliminating it from our own ranks, correcting sectarianism, the Communist International, the general staff of the world revolution, shows us the true road of revolutionary realism.

Foster Calls on All Workers To Follow Communist International

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman of the Workers Party.
(By telegraph) New York City, March 4, 1924.

THE birth of the Communist International five years ago was an event of first magnitude in the historic struggle of the world's working class.

For many years the Second International had attempted to lead the international proletariat in the battle against capitalism, but its betrayal of the workers in the war, and in the revolutionary events ensuing, tore away its mask and showed it to be not an enemy of the capitalist system but its effective defender.

Then came the formation of the Communist International and the rallying of the scattered forces of revolutionary labor betrayed by the yellow leaders of the Second International.

The Communist International is now marshalling its forces for the final assault upon capitalism. Its advent marks the beginning of the end of the capitalist system. All revolutionary workers must and will support the Communist International.

Marxism to our present period. The real cementing stuff of the Communist International is not Moscow's money, as the calumniators say it is, and not simply the prestige of the victorious Russian revolution. The discipline in the Communist International is a voluntary discipline but an iron one, because the Communist International has proven its real leadership on the field of battle itself. Under the intellectual leadership of Lenin and Zinoviev the Communist International analyzes correctly the world situation and the situation in the various countries with the aid of the Marxist method, and proposed again and again the correct tactics.

The Communist International changed its tactics when the situation changed. But it never changed its correct Marxist, Leninist method and in every situation its tactics remained the revolutionary one.

We can see three big periods in the history of the Communist Inter-

ascendancy. The great masses of workers were no longer actuated by the desire for seizing power. They wanted to fight for a bigger piece of bread. The Communist International grasped the new situation immediately. It perceived that the vanguard of the working class, the Communist Party, would be lost if it dared to undertake the final struggle without the active support of the broad masses. The Communist International recognized that the new period called for new tactics, that the Communist parties must begin a tenacious, systematic fight to win over the majority of the working class.

The first period was the direct struggle for power. The second period was the struggle to win over the majority of the working class. The slogan of the first period was the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the second period there was born the transitional slogan of workers' and farmers' government. In the

For the World Soviet Republic

By BENJAMIN GITLOW

Editor, The Freiheit, Jewish Communist Daily

(By telegraph)

New York City, March 4, 1924.

WORLD capitalism is tottering. The World War has completely demoralized capitalist society and has created unsurmountable difficulties for the ruling capitalist powers. The situation for the workers is continually becoming worse. In Germany alone 25,000,000 members of the working class are starving. Capitalism, unable to assure peace, is heading the world into another bloody catastrophe. Capitalism is bankrupt.

This capitalism with its bloody militarism and savage exploitation of the workers has given rise to the proletarian revolution in Russia and the establishment of the Third (Communist) International.

The Communist International was born five years ago out of the revolutionary struggle of the workers against the intolerable conditions of capitalist society. The Communist International is the revolutionary center of all workers of the world. It is the center from which is directed the world's struggle on the part of all workers to free themselves from the bloody, brutal regime of capitalism.

The Communist International is the guiding star to freedom for the exploited masses, poor farmers and workers everywhere. The revolutionary workers of America hail the fifth anniversary of the Communist International. May it live to welcome the union of Soviet Republics of the whole world!

The Communist International in America

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
(Member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International)

FIVE YEARS of work are behind the Communist International. What relationship has the Communist International had to the workers of the United States during those five years? What has been its contribution to the struggles of the workers here? What has it achieved in this country?

Has the Communist International been merely a name here, to be applauded by the revolutionary workers and hated by the reactionary labor leaders, or is it a living force, leading the struggles of the workers as it does elsewhere in the world?

These are questions which may well be asked on this Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Communist International. It is a fitting thing that in celebrating the Fifth Anniversary that the workers here learn that the Communist International is not an organization of Russian, German, Italian, or even of European workers, but a world organization which is guiding the struggles of the revolutionary movement in the United States as it does elsewhere in the world.

To make this clear it is necessary only to review some of the main developments of the Communist movement in the United States. These will show, what every worker in this country should know, that the Communist International is the general staff, the leading organization of the struggle to free the American workers from exploitation and oppression of capitalism; that the American workers may look to it for help and guidance as to the workers the world over.

When the news reached the United States about the historic meeting in the Kremlin in March 5, 1919, at which the Communist International was organized, a well-defined Left Wing was already struggling for control of the Socialist Party. The manifesto of the C. I., calling upon the

revolutionary workers in every country to unite under its auspices gave a tremendous impetus to the Left Wing movement. The Left Wing immediately initiated a referendum in the Socialist Party for affiliation with the Communist International, which received the overwhelming support of the membership. At least three-fourth of the close to one hundred thousand members of the Socialist Party supported this referendum, only to have their decision sabotaged by the ruling bureaucracy of the Socialist Party.

In the months which followed there came into existence the Communist Party of America, with over fifty thousand members, which openly announced its affiliation with the Communist International. At the same time the Communist Labor Party was organized, which, while it did not as directly state its affiliation, was equally a supporter of the Communist International. Only four months of open work were permitted these organized answers to the appeal of the Communist International, until the government loosed its terror against them in an effort to destroy them.

It brings unity. In the bitter factional struggles which tore asunder the Communist organizations during 1920 and 1921, it was the Communist International which appeared as the unifying influence. It was the demand and influence of the Communist International which unified the United Communist Party and the Communist Party in 1921. It was the representative of the Communist International who in 1922 led back into the Party the opposition which split away in the struggle over the founding of the open party.

Had there been no Communist International, no deciding and directing body with authority to pass upon question of the principles and tactics for the revolutionary workers in the United States and to direct their movement into the right channels, the factional struggle might well have resulted otherwise than it did. It is

not an exaggeration to say that if there is today in the United States one party—the Workers Party—in which all the Communist groups are united, it is because of the persistent effort and tactful guidance of the International.

Establishes Correct Policies. The contribution of the Communist International, however, has not been limited to solving the problem of factional divisions. It was the guiding influence of the Communist International which helped the Communist Party in this country to formulate those policies which during the last year have enabled the Party to make such great gains in establishing its influence among the workers and farmers.

It was the Communist International which impressed upon the party driven underground thru the Palmer raids the need of again fighting its way into the open. The Workers Party was established and the underground Communist Party was liquidated with the aid of the International. That so fundamental a change in the policy of the Communist Party in this country was achieved without a split was due to the fact that the International clearly saw the need of the movement in this country and used its disciplinary power to establish what probably not a single member of the Workers Party now doubts was the right policy.

On the trade union field the Communist International was the deciding factor eliminating the dual union tendencies from the Communist Party in this country, and in securing the adoption of the policy of fighting within the existing unions for amalgamation and revolutionary tactics and leadership.

In the United Front policy adopted by the Communist International in 1922, it made its greatest contribution of the strengthening of the Communist party in the United States. During the last two years of work of the Workers Party, its guiding principle has been the United Front policy of the C. I. It is thru

the application of this policy that it has won its successes in crystallizing the movement for independent political action by the workers and farmers, which in the present year will find its expression in the organization of a mass farmer-labor party—an event of the most vital importance in the development of class action by the workers and farmers of the United States.

In its letter to the Third National Convention of the Workers Party the Communist International called attention to a phase of work neglected by the party here—agitation against American Imperialism and for freedom of its colonies—work, which has since been begun.

Leads Revolutionary Struggle Here. In guiding the Workers Party the Communist International is guiding the struggles of the American workers, for it is upon the principles laid down by the Communist International and policies it has enunciated as the means to win the support of the workers for those principles, that there will develop the mass movement of the American workers thru which the struggle against capitalism will be won in this country.

For the American workers, even today, the Communist International is not a far-away abstraction but a living, fighting organization which influences their struggles and guides them along the road to victory.

Today the slogan of the Communist International for the masses of workers and farmers of the United States is, a mass Farmer-Labor Party fighting for a Workers and Farmers Government. To this slogan hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers are responding. On the morrow, when the time is ripe, the Communist International will raise the new slogan of a Soviet Government and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and lead the workers in their final struggle for power, even as it today leads them in preparation for that struggle.

Hail to the leadership of the Communist International.

Five Years of the Communist International

By EARL R. BROWDER

ON March 5, 1919, the Communist International was formed in Moscow by delegates of the Bolshevik Party, newly come to power in Russia thru the October revolution, and representatives of the left-wing factions of Socialist parties over the world. That date marked not alone the burial of the dead Second International, killed in 1914 by the treachery of Social-Democracy; it was also the symbol of the international proletarian character of the Russian revolution and a call to the entire working class of the world to turn from the corruption of death, embodied in social reformism, and engage in the struggle for the establishment of a working class society thruout the world.

Foundation of First World Party.

A profound cleavage took place thruout the labor movement from that moment. Almost all the opportunistic, power-seeking careerists at the heads of the working class parties, together with the timid and pacifist elements, rallied to fight against this "menace" to their comfortable positions as agents of capitalism; while the healthy revolutionary elements everywhere responded to the call of the Third International with tremendous enthusiasm. A bitter struggle began, with the class-conscious working masses everywhere as the partisans of the Bolsheviks. Fearful of the surging rank and file beneath them, and uncertain as yet whether or no they might not be able to turn the new-born Third International into a duplicate of the Second, and thus satisfy their followers while sabotaging again the revolution, many reformist leaders, Hillquit in the U. S., Dissman and Haas in Germany, Longuet in France, etc., formed "center" groups which broke with the Second International and temporized with the Third.

Meanwhile the first great wave of revolution was sweeping Europe. Communist parties were being formed in every land. In Germany the Spartakusbund united with the left Independent Socialists to form the Communist Party of Germany; in the United States the vast majority of the Socialist Party, faced by the disruptive expulsions of the right-wing reformists, split and formed two

Communist parties, later united and merged in the Workers Party; in Italy and France the Socialist Parties, yielding to the mass pressure, affiliated to the Third International while retaining their reformist leadership intact; in almost every country of Central Europe, Communist parties were formed. Between the First and Second Congresses there was a mighty mobilization of the revolutionary masses of the world in response to the manifesto of the Congress of March 5, 1919.

Mobilization, Organization, Action.

If the First Congress mobilized the world party of the workers, the Second is equally memorable as firmly advancing the next step of revolution—organization. Within the parties and groups that professed adherence to the Third International were many reformists, opportunists, and careerists, merely carried along by the mass movement and but awaiting an opportunity to betray it. The Second Congress laid down the famous "21 points" as the basic principles of organization of the world party. A

cry of rage went up from the yellow leaders everywhere; they were to be denied power to dispose of "their" workers as they saw fit, their sacred nationalism was violated; they must proclaim a holy war against the "Moscow dictators" or they were lost. So they began the campaign of slander against the Third International that continues unabated to this day. But the "21 points" against which they fulminate have proved to be the armor-plate of the world party against the treachery of the agents of capitalism within the working class. The Second Congress definitely broke the power of all the social traitors within the new international.

Again the Communist International proved that it embodied within itself the virility, intelligence, and iron will of the revolutionary proletariat, when the Third Congress met in 1921. Faced by the bitter fact that Social-Democratic treachery had gained a temporary breathing-space for capitalism, and that the International must prepare for a protracted and bloody

struggle, the Third Congress clarified the strategy and tactics of the Communist movement; formulated the trade union program that has since, crystallized in the Red International of Labor Unions, shaken the labor bureaucracy; sealed the alliance between the revolutionary proletariat and the suppressed peoples of the East; and established the basis of the United Front program that has since penetrated the whole working class with Communist thought.

In December, 1922, the Fourth Congress of the Communist International found the world party mobilized, organized, and in action all over the world. No longer were there questions that threatened the fundamental solidarity of the International. The army of the world revolution was consolidated; the problems were the myriad questions of strategy and tactics to fit the multitude of situations facing the workers in the 49 countries where the Communist Party is established. And from the Fourth Congress went forth a great inspiration that, in the year 1923, carried the world party onto a new stage of struggle. The German Communist Party gained almost a majority of the German proletariat during 1923, for example, and in the tremendous strides forward of the Workers Party of America we see another witness of the vitality of the Communist International.

Now, on the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Communist International, it is hard to realize that it is but five years ago that a little group of hardened revolutionists, most of them exiles and some, like Boris Reinstein from America, Russian revolutionists returned to their native land after years of wandering, gathered in the Kremlin to found the World Party of the workers. Only five years—but what tremendous years they have been. Thru those five years the working class of the world has reached its maturity and prepared itself to govern the world.

The Road to Power

By LUDWIG LORE

Editor, The Volkszeitung, German Communist Daily

(By telegraph) New York City, March 4, 1924.
THE International that will serve the interests of the proletariat cause can be born only out of the self-criticism of the working class, out of the realization of its own power, of that power which was broken and shattered on August 4, 1914, but which yet will be called upon to cut down the centuries-old oaks of gigantic growth and strength of social injustice. The road to this power is the road to the re-establishment of the International.

Thus wrote Rosa Luxemburg, February, 1915, and her prophetic eye saw the truth. The self-criticism of the class-conscious workers and their organizations made a new International possible. It created a new power. It builds the young, strong Communist movement with its International that will finally cut down those imposing looking trees of class privilege, class exploitation, oppression, social injustice, corruption, rottenness and misery untold, in order to make possible a new world of happiness and equal opportunity for all humankind. On this Fifth Anniversary of our International, we feel deeply the loss of the great founder and teacher of Communism in action, Nikolai Lenin. We send greetings of true comradeship to his co-workers, promising to work with all our energy for the happy realization of our common aims in these United States.

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The Third Communist International

By NICOLAI LENIN

(From a speech on March 6, 1920 before the Moscow Soviet)

COMRADES, since the foundation of the Communist International a year has gone by. In the course of this year the Communist International won victories which we would have never expected, and it may be said that at its foundation no one expected such tremendous successes.

At the beginning of the Revolution many cherished the hope that the Socialist Revolution in West Europe would begin at the moment that the imperialist war would come to an end, for at that time, when the masses were armed, the Revolution could have gone ahead in a few countries of the West with the greatest success. This could have happened if it had not become evident that the split of the working class of Western Europe was deeper, that the betrayal of the former Socialist leaders there had taken on greater proportions.

If the International had not been in the hands of betrayers, who in the critical moment saved the capitalist class, there would have been many a chance for the revolution to follow very quickly in many of the warring countries and in a few neutral countries where the people were under arms, and then the outcome would have been entirely different.

Comrades, before the war it seemed as if the essential division in the labor movement was the division into Socialists and Anarchists. And it did not only seem so, but it was actually the case. For a long time, until the imperialist war and until the revolution there was no objective revolutionary situation in the great majority of European countries. The task was to utilize this slow work for preparing the revolution. The Socialists set about this

work, the Anarchists had no understanding for this task. The war created a revolutionary situation, and it became evident that this old division died away. On the one hand the elite of Anarchism and Socialism had become chauvinist, showing what it means to defend one's own capitalist robbers against other robbers of the capitalist class for whose sake the war snatched away millions of people. On the other hand, in the lower strata of the old parties new currents were formed—against the war, against imperialism, for the social revolution. Thus, as a consequence of the war the deepest crisis arose, and the Anarchists as well as the Socialists split because the elite of the parliamentary leaders of the Socialists proved to be with the chauvinist wing and only a constantly growing minority held back and began to go over to the side of the revolution.

Thus the labor movement in all countries entered upon a new road, not the road of the Anarchists and Socialists, but the way which led to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This split had made itself felt and had made its advent throught the whole world even before the creation of the III International.

If we have had success that was because we came when the situation was revolutionary and there was already a labor movement in all countries, and that is why within Socialism and Anarchism there has come a split. This leads throught the world to the co-operation of the Communist workers in the creation of new organizations and their unification into the III International. This is the way the work can best be understood.

If we take into consideration the present state of affairs we can say that the III International is dead and that the laboring masses in Germany, England and France are going over to the side of the Communists.

The collapse of the capitalist governments is inevitable. For everyone sees that a new war is unavoidable if the imperialists and the capitalist class remain in power. No one knows where and how

the outbreak (of a new war) will come, but everyone sees and knows and says that the war is unavoidable and is being prepared anew.

This fact in the Twentieth Century gives us the assurance that there can be no thought any more of the old Reformism and Anarchism. They were killed by the war. To reshape capitalist society thru reformism—of that there can be no thought. Whoever speaks and thinks that way loses all significance for us.

The Communist International is strong because it is based on the lessons of the imperialist world slaughter. In every country the correctness of this stand is being born out thru the experience of millions of people, and the movement towards the Communist International is now a hundred-fold broader and deeper than hitherto. In the course of one year it has brought to maturity the complete collapse of the III International.

In the whole world there is not a single country so backward that all thinking workers in it have not entered the Communist International, have not adhered to it ideologically. Therein lies the full guarantee that the victory of the Communist International in the whole world will come after a not too long interval—that this victory is certain.

CURRENT FICTION.

(The Week's Best Smeller.)

"We tell every Jew to live according to the highest teachings of his rabbi. We encourage every Catholic to respond to the spiritual summons of his priest. We tell every Protestant to measure up as far as he can to the appeals of his pastor. We desire to strengthen in every young man the moral and spiritual forces within his reach."—William J. Parker, Secretary, Chicago Y. M. C. A.

On the Death of Lenin

Dear comrade of the lowly ones of earth,
Today, upon your bier, you passed me by
With cold face upward turned to a cold sky,
The gilded trappings could not cry your worth
So surely as the tears that came to birth
In grief-clenched hearts and sprang from every eye.
The comrades that you loved,—they bore you high
On straining breasts, to give you back to earth.

'Twas so you bore upon your grieving heart
The sorrows of the toiling multitude . . .
They mourn your loss, who glimpsed the rosy dawn
Of Freedom thru the gates you flung apart.
Now, rest you for a gentle interlude—
The love you loosed on earth flows swiftly on.

BEATRICE CARLIN,
Moscow, Jan. 23, 1924.

The Rise of the Third International

By JAY LOVESTONE

IN ORDER to understand the historical significance of the Communist International, it is necessary to know the background of its development.

When the war came the Second International with its powerful national organizations collapsed. Except for the Italian and Russian parties, the leading national units of the Second International fell an easy prey to the capitalist imperialists.

For some time there was no sign of the Second International ever having existed, except for the occasional effort of the Belgian, Huysman, secretary of the bureau.

Then came the unofficial Zimmerwald conference in Switzerland. This gathering was almost exclusively pacifist and not revolutionary. It was the first cry against the war that assumed international dimensions.

The Kienthal Conference.

As a result of this conference, there was called the Kienthal Congress, in April, 1916. Here the master hand of Lenin was plainly evident. One need but read the Kienthal manifesto to find the first invigorating breath of Bolshevism in the stifling atmosphere of imperialist world slaughter. Here we have proclaimed the solidarity of the proletariat, a scathing denunciation of the great betrayal of the social-democrats and a rousing call for united working class action for peace and socialism. "The conquest of political power and the ownership of capital by the people themselves; the real durable peace that will be the fruit of triumphant socialism"—these were the essence of the proposals of the Kienthalists.

But the revolutionary and pacifist forces were still closely interlaced. Then came the first decisive battle of the mighty Russian Revolution, the overthrow of the Czarist regime in March, 1917. The collapse of the Czarist Government had an immeasurably wholesome effect on the international movement of the working class. Millions of working men in Russia and elsewhere were now advocating the peace program of the Kienthal Conference. The Second International itself thru its Bureau, was again making an attempt to hold a conference, but the French Socialists of the stripe of Thomas and Mr. Vandervelde of Belgium

succeeded in preventing such a gathering.

The Stockholm Call.

The Russian Revolution, however, was not taking notice of these Thomases and Vanderveldes. On May 9, 1917, the Petrograd Soviets issued a call for the convening of all socialist parties at Stockholm on July 8. A rift in the war clouds was noticed by the imperialist clique strangling the various suffering countries. Forthwith, the capitalist governments began to rush socialist jingoes to Russia to convince the masses of the war-stricken countries to remain in the war and discontinue their agitation for world peace.

Thru the interference of such social patriots as Renaudel in France and Thorne in England, the Stockholm Conference fizzled out. The imperialist governments of England and France, with the able assistance of these renegades, prevented holding of this convention. On Sept. 12, 1917, the Zimmerwald Commission met and decided that a new International was necessary. Soon the Bolshevik Revolution came and all this delay in the international organization of the proletariat was ended. The Russian Communists having conquered the state power of Russia immediately issued a call for the holding of an international congress of the revolutionary workers of the world on March 2-5, 1919.

The Third International.

At the first congress of the newly organized, the Third Communist International, there were gathered mainly the Bolshevik Party of Rus-

sia and the small communist groups of the nearby countries. One month before, Feb. 3, the Berne Conference of the Second International was held with all but the Italian and Russian Parties participating.

The differences between the two Congresses and Internationals at this early, formative period of working class reorganization after the war foretold the fate of the two bodies. At the Congress of the Third International there were gathered the revolutionary workers; at the Berne conclave the revolutionists were banned. Now that the war was over, the Berne social-patriots wanted peace and unequivocally declared themselves against proletarian revolution. On the other hand, the Communist International emphatically declared and pledged itself for the inclusion within its ranks only of revolutionary workers, and the substitution of relentless class war for the national imperialist capitalist wars.

Within one year the Second International became a "decrepit relic." All the parties, except the British Labor Party and the German Social Democrats, deserted it. The German Independents, the French Socialist Party and the Independent Labor Party of England detached themselves from this corpse. Then came the winning over of a large proportion of the masses of these centrist bodies by the Communist International. The desperate attempts of the Centrist leaders to hold their followers by an effort to maintain an International

of their own, the Two-and-a-Half International, failed. The subsequent attempts to reunite all the social-patriotic groups into one international against the Communist world party of revolutionary workers and to galvanize the dead Second International into life once more have not succeeded. The Hamburg Congress of the Second International was more a gathering of the ghosts of the old association than of living groups in struggle against the capitalist class.

Significance of Communist International.

Today the Communist International is the mightiest political organization that the world has ever seen, the Third International counting its millions of adherents in practically every country on earth is based on the international mass action of the working class.

The Communist International, unlike the group still adhering to what is left of the Second International, bases its tactics on the fundamental recognition that capitalism has reached and is today in its final stage, the imperialist stage.

The tactics of the Communist International in the united front, the struggle of the Communists to organize the oppressed colonial peoples for a war against their capitalist imperialist oppressors, the insistent demand of the Communists International that the workers must unite with the expropriated, dispossessed farmers against the big capitalists dominating the gigantic basic industries of the country, the organization of the proletarian dictatorship thru the Soviet State—these are but a few of the outstanding features of the Communist international's tactics arising from its fundamental recognition of the imperialist stage of capitalism under which the workers of the world find themselves today.

It is these tactics that strike terror into the hearts of the imperialists. It is just these revolutionary tactics that have established the historical significance of the Communist International—its role of undisputed leadership of the exploited working and farming masses of every country struggling against capitalist oppression and for the organization of the Communist Society.

Sentiments on Fifth Anniversary

By ALEXANDER BITTLEMAN
Secretary, Jewish Section, Workers Party

(By telegraph)

New York City, March 4, 1924.

PRIDE, happiness and unbounded determination to fight for the final liberation of the working class—these are the sentiments of every Communist on the Fifth Anniversary of the Communist International. On this day, the Workers Party takes an honorable position in the proletarian family of International Communism.

With intensified devotion and redoubled energy, we shall continue our activities until the working class of America has been won over to the ideas and principles represented by the Communist International.

Stalin Discusses Tasks of Russian Communists

NOTE—Today the DAILY WORKER begins the publication of the speech of Stalin, one of the most prominent of the Russian Communists, on the big problems now confronting the Russian Communist Party. This address was made before a selected audience of Russian party workers. There will be another installment tomorrow.

WHAT STALIN SAID:

COMRADES, I must above all emphasize that I speak here on my own behalf, and not in the name of the Central of the Party. If the meeting decides to hear my address, I am at its service. (Please go on!)

This does not mean that I differ in opinion in any way to the Central in this question—not at all. I speak here in my own name solely for the reason that within the next few days the commission appointed by the Central to work out measures for the improvement of the inner political situation will be submitting its results to the Central.

These results have not yet been laid before us, and thus I have not yet a formal right to appear in the name of the Central, altho I am fully convinced that, that which I am about to say, will be at the same time essentially the expression of the attitude adopted by the Central in this question.

Discussion—A Good Sign.

The first question which I should like to raise here is the question of the meaning of the discussion being carried on at present in the press and in the nuclei.

What is this discussion about, and what does it signify?

Is it not a tempest which has broken into the peaceful life of the Party; is this discussion not a sign, as some say, of the disintegration and decay of the Party, or, as others say, a sign of degeneration of the Party?

I believe, comrades, that neither the one nor the other is true, there is neither a degeneration nor a disintegration. The fact is that the Party has grown of late, that it has unburdened itself of a considerable amount of ballast, that it has become more proletarian.

You are aware that two years ago we had no fewer than 700,000 Party members. You are aware that several hundreds of thousands of one-time Party members have left the Party or have been expelled.

The Party has further improved in its component parts, and has attained a higher qualitative level during this period as a result of the improvement in the material situation of the workers, of the uplift of industry, of the return of the old qualified workers from the country, and of the fresh wave of cultural uplift among the industrial workers.

In one word: all these conditions have tended to the growth of the Party, to its qualitative progress. Its requirements have become greater, its demands are higher, it wants to know more than it used to, and it wants to decide more than it has hitherto decided.

The discussion which has arisen is no sign of weakness in the Party, and much less of degeneration; it is rather a sign of strength, a sign of power, a sign of the improvement of the elements composing the Party, a sign of its increased activity.

Causes of the Discussion.

The second question with which we have to deal is the question of why precisely this moment, the autumn of this year, has happened to be the period in which the question of inner Party policy has assumed so acute a character? How is this to be explained? What are the causes?

I assume, comrades, that there are two causes at the bottom of it.

The first cause is the wave of ferment and strikes, in connection with working wages, which passed over some districts of our republic in August of this year. This strike wave showed that our organizations are faulty, that some of our organizations—Party and state organizations—possess inadequate contact with the events going on in the works and factories, and it also showed that some illegal organizations have been existing within the Party, anti-communistic in their essential character, and striving to divide the Party.

All these deficiencies thus brought to light by the strike wave have

thrown such a bright light into the eyes of the Party, have flooded it with such a blaze of sobering illumination, that it recognized the necessity of inner changes in the Party.

The second cause rendering the question of the inner Party policy so acute at precisely this moment, has been the extensive leave of absence permitted by our Party comrades. We can well comprehend their doing this, but the mass character of the leave taken, had the effect that the pulse of Party life was considerably weakened just at the moment when fermentation began to be apparent in the workshops and factories, so that the manifestation of the defects which had arisen was greatly facilitated at this period, the autumn of this year.

berahip of the Party is necessary, it is not needful for an election actually to take place.

The Party has laid down the rule that the masses in the country must be kept informed of the work done by the economic organs, by the undertakings and trusts, for our Party nuclei are naturally morally responsible to the non-partisan masses for deficiencies in the works and factories. Nevertheless, the Party administrators have been of the opinion that since we have a Central, and this gives instructions to the economic organs, and these economic organs are further bound by these instructions, that the instructions thus passed on shall be also carried out without the control of the Party masses from below.

The Party has laid down the rule

WORLD'S YOUTH AND THE INTERNATIONAL

By MARTIN ABERN

Secretary, Young Workers League

THE Communist International has captured the minds and bodies of the exploited young workers of the world. The Comintern is the "friendly word" that unites the toilers of the earth against capitalism. The ranks of the youth, the Young Communist International, are unbroken in defense of the World Communist Party.

The young workers, the revolutionary youth, were the first to raise a cry and demonstrate against the imperialist war. The revolutionary youth, meeting at Berne, Switzerland, in 1915, revived the drooping class spirit of the workers, benumbed by the betrayal of Social Democracy, by raising the battle-cry of "War Against Capitalist War!" It was the red youth who were in the forefront in aiding to build the revolutionary international, the Communist International.

The American Red Youth, the Young Workers League of America, greets the Fifth Anniversary of the Communist International. By organizing and educating the exploited American youth for and in the struggle against American capitalism, we will best carry on our work in the spirit of the Comintern.

Defects of Inner Party Life.

What are the faults and failings of our inner Party life? Is it that the line taken by the Party has been wrong, as some comrades think, or is it that the line was right in itself, but has been departed from in actual practice, and has been adjusted in accordance with certain subjective conditions?

I believe that the essential defect of our inner Party life consists precisely of the fact that the line of the Party has been right as expressed in the resolutions passed by its congresses, the actual practice in the provinces (not everywhere, of course, but in some districts) has been wrong.

Altho the proletarian democratic line held to by our Party has been correct, its execution in the provinces has created facts and experiences which are a bureaucratic distortion of this line.

This is the essential defect. The existence of contradictions between the fundamental lines laid down by the Party, as established at the X, XI and XII Congresses, and the actual practice of our organizations when endeavoring to act on these lines in the provinces. This is the substance of all the inadequacies evinced by our inner Party life.

The Party had laid down the rule that the most important questions of our Party work, naturally with the exception of urgent matters, or of affairs involving military or diplomatic secrets, have to be brought up for debate at the Party meetings. This is absolutely demanded by the Party. But in the provinces it has been the practice, tho, of course, not everywhere, to consider that there was no particular reason why a number of questions of inner Party practice should be dealt with at the Party meetings, as the Central and other leading organizations decided these questions themselves.

The Party has laid down the rule that the official persons of our Party have to be elected, and that this rule has to be unconditionally followed unless the nature of the Party membership, etc., offers some insuperable obstacle.

You know that according to the statutes of the Party, a secretary of the governments Party organization has to have been a member of the Party before the October Revolution, a secretary of the district organization has to have been a member for three years, a secretary of a nucleus one year. In actual practice the Party has not seldom decided that where a lengthy mem-

that the responsible functionaries of the various groups of work, whether Party workers, economists, trade unionists, military, are despite all specialization arising from their inseparable components of a whole, for they are one and all working for the cause of the proletariat, and this cause is an inseparable whole.

The actual practice of the Party has been such that where there has been a specialization in work, a division of work into that of the actual party workers, economists, military, etc., then the Party workers are not responsible for the economists nor

the economists for the Party workers, so that alienation and lack of contact is inevitable among the different categories.

This is, in general, the character of the contradictions existing between lines laid down by the Party and their actual execution.

It is far from my intention to accuse the local organizations of being to blame for this deviation from Party lines, for, when the matter is regarded in its true light, it is not a case of anyone being to blame, it is rather a natural evil arising from our organizations in the provinces. The root of this evil, and the remedy for it, I shall refer to later.

I wish first to establish this fact, in order that the contradictions may be explained, and shall then attempt to propose measures for removing the evil.

And it is equally far from my intention to regard our Central as entirely blameless, for it has its small sins, like any other organization or institution, sins composed partly of faults and partly of natural evil. Some blame is deserved, if only for the fact that the Central, for some reason or another, did not observe the growing inadequacies and take timely measures for their removal.

But this is not the question at the moment; what is of importance at present is to get at the causes of the inadequacies of which I have just spoken.

(To Be Continued Thursday)

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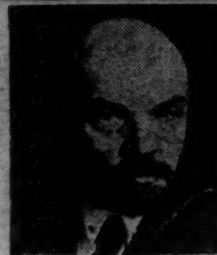
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